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Say It With Flowers!

Patricia Roc, Film Star

Inside

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SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS-VII

THE 'MURDERER' WHOM NOBODY SAW

By LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

Famous Detective, forgery expert and criminologist.

Seventh in our Stranger-Than-Fiction Series, this story shows how an American was wrongly condemned to death in a bar hold-up case. It was only due to the efforts of Attorney Murray, who proved that the main witness Gladys Clayton was lying, that the innocent man was saved from the gallows at the eleventh hour.

DETECTIVE Dominick Pape and Detective Christopher Scheuing walked through the door of the bar and right into the middle of an armed hold-up.

They saw one man pointing a pistol at the bartender while a second bandit waved an automatic at four or five terrified customers bunched against the far wall.

Pape did not hesitate. As champion marksman of the police pistol team, he knew exactly what to do—and he did it quickly.

Throwing himself to one side, he started to drag out his revolver. The movement was not quick enough to prevent the bandit at the bar spinning on his heel and firing a wild shot in his direction which, luckily, went wide of the mark.

Pape's first shot hit the bandit in the left shoulder making him stagger backwards. Before Pape could fire a second shot, Detective Scheuing rushed straight into the line of fire.

Scheuing had been caught badly off his guard. His overcoat was still buttoned tightly around his throat and he was still wearing his heavy driving gloves. Since there was no time for him to take off his gloves, unbutton his overcoat and unholster his pistol, he did the only thing he could think of. He rushed straight at the bandit with the intention of disarming him.

Scheuing's rush was useless. It not only blanketed Pape's fire, but he himself sank to the floor—dead—with three of the bandit's bullets in him.

As Scheuing's dead body pitched forward, Pape was able to bring his gun into action again.

He snapped two quick shots at the bandit at the bar and blew the top completely off his head. When Pape looked around there was no sign of the second man who had vanished during the shooting.

No Clue To The Second Man

Pape and his brother detectives had no difficulty in identifying the dead bandit as an Italian, Albert Checchia, a thoroughly "bad hat" whom they had been watching for some time. But they could get not the slightest hint of the identity of the second man.

Neither Paul Goldstein who owned the bar, Panzer the bartender, Glalys and June Clayton, two American women of questionable character, nor the remaining customers, were able to give even a clear description of him though they all agreed that he appeared to be either Jewish or Italian, was approximately 5 feet 7 inches tall, clean-shaven and was wearing a brown suit with a blue overcoat.

By questioning all Checchia' relatives, Pape was soon able to compile a lengthy list of the names of all the dead man's known friends and contacts. He had them all rounded up and brought into police headquarters for questioning to see whether they could give a water-tight account of their movements on the night of February 19, 1931—the night of the crime

Among these was a young American, Harry Cashin, who, so far as Pape could remember, looked something like the missing bandit of whom he had caught only a brief fleeting glance before the shooting began.

"I'm not sure it's him," he told the chief of detectives, "and I can't identify him definitely. But there seems to be something about him which reminds me of the fellow who was holding the customers at the end of the bar. I couldn't swear to it, though."

Cashin swore he knew nothing about the hold-up and stated that, at the time of the shooting he had been listening to the radio at his sweetheart's house. This statement was borne out in detail by his fiancee.

The customers who had been in the bar at the time, failed to identify Cashin although Gladys Clayton told detectives: "He looks rather like him. But I don't think it is him!

Identified Him Positively

However, after she had seen Cashin several times and had had three or four conferences with the investigating detectives, she finally identified him positively.

"I'm certain it's him," she said. 'I'd know him anywhere. I'm positive Cashin is the man!"

On the basis of this evidence—because there was nothing else to connect him with the case—Cashin was placed on trial on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Detective Scheuing.

In court, Detective Pape refused to identify Cashin as the man he had seen: "All I can say is that he looks like the man," he said. "But I can't honestly say he is the man because I don't know whether he is or not. That's what I told the other detectives when I saw Cashin."

However, Gladys Clayton was positive. She gave a long account of the hold-up and the shooting, describing what had happened after each man fired:

"When Detective Scheuing ran forward, the man at the bar fired and hit him in the shoulder," she told the court. "Then Harry Cashin fired at him. I know it was Cashin because of that mole under his eye. I noticed it when he first started to hold us up."

The case created quite a sensation at the time, and the newspaper reports were read eagerly by everyone.

Among the people who followed the course of the trial with great interest, was an attorney, James D. Murray. Murray not only read the reports but also talked to various newspaper reporters who had been assigned to the case at the time of the shooting. He also ferreted out a number of other people and talked to them.

As a result, he became firmly convinced that Gladys Clayton was lying.

"How could Gladys Clayton identify Cashin as the man when she was unable to recognise him when she first saw him?" he asked himself. "She saw him three times but was unable to recognise him. Then, she suddenly changed her mind, swore Cashin was the man and stated that she would 'know him anywhere'.

Noticed Nothing Remarkable

"Suddenly, she is able to identify him by the mole. Yet, when the police first asked her about identifying marks on the bandits she told them she had not noticed anything remarkable about him. On top of that, she first said the bandit was dark, either an Italian or a Jew. Yet, Cashin is an American and his skin is quite fair.

"It looks to me as if someone, or something, has forced her to change her story. In that case, she is lying deliberately. I wonder why?"

"As far as that goes," he reasoned, he reasoned, "she is the only one to identify Cashin. Yet there were seven or eight others there. Why have they not been produced in court to identify him, also?

"The police must have confronted them all with the prisoner—that is normal police procedure—so the fact that none of them have come forward in court means, quite obviously, that they either failed to identify him positively, or that they are certain he is not the man. I think I would like to have a chat with all these people."

Because of his great interest in the case, without the slightest hope of ever getting a fee for his work, Murray agreed to intervene in the case and to take over Cashin's defence without charge.

Sentenced To Die

However, the trial had reached too late a stage for him to be able to do much and Cashin was sentenced to be executed during the week of February 1, 1932.

Murray had only about three weeks in which to investigate the case fully and to prove Cashin innocent.

He started by interviewing every one of the people who had been in the bar at the time and found that, apart from Gladys Clayton, they were all certain that Cashin was 'not' the missing bandit.

June Clayton, the other girl, was certain that a grave miscarriage of justice had occurred:

"Cashin is nothing like the other man," she said to Murray. "I told the police that at the time, and so did the other people. Gladys said it wasn't him, too. She changed her story so she could get out of jail.

"You know," she went on, "we were arrested some time after the murder and sent to the house of detention. Gladys told me a number of times that she did not see the second bandit doing any shooting, and she also said she had not the slightest idea of what he looked like.

"Then, at the house of detention, she told me she had been frightened into identifying Cashin as the man who did it. One of the detectives told her he knew she was lying. He kept pestering her and threatening to keep her in jail if she did not identify Cashin.

"She even went to see a lawyer named Romanov to see if he could prevent the police from questioning her and putting pressure on her. I think you ought to go and see him. You ought to see the Poillon woman also. Gladys told her that she did not really know anything about it."

When Murray contacted Romanov it was to find that the lawyer verified everything June Clayton had told him:

"She came to me to see if I could stop her being pestered by some of the police," he related. "I was shocked when I read in the papers that she had been put forward as a witness to identify Cashin because she assured me several times that she did not know what the second man looked like. I know that was the truth because I myself questioned her very closely."

The True Reason

It was from Katherine Poillon that Murray learned the true reason for Gladys Clayton's changed story:

"I know Gladys Clayton is lying', she said, "she told me she had not the slightest idea of what the other man looked like. She said she was far too scared to notice anything and, when the shooting started, she was too busy trying to get out of range of the bullets. Her actual words were: 'I would not even know him if I fell over him in the street.' "

"But whey should she suddenly claim to know him?" Murray demanded.

"Oh, I can tell you that, too", came the ready answer. "She told me that she did not see Cashin shooting at Scheuing but the police were certain he did it, so she thought she might as well say so, too. She said one of the detectives kept pestering her all the time until she identified Cashin as the man.

" 'They'll do anything for me, now', " she told me afterwards. " 'They'll give me anything I want and I can get anything I like out of them'! "

The further Murray dug into the case, the more evidence of a similar nature he uncovered. Altogether he succeded in rounding up about eleven different people to whom Gladys Clayton had spoken immediately after the killing. All of them testified that the girl had told them she could not possibly identify the bandit as she had been far too frightened to worry about what he looked like.

Even after seeing Cashin, on the first three occasions, she still could not recognise him as the man concerned.

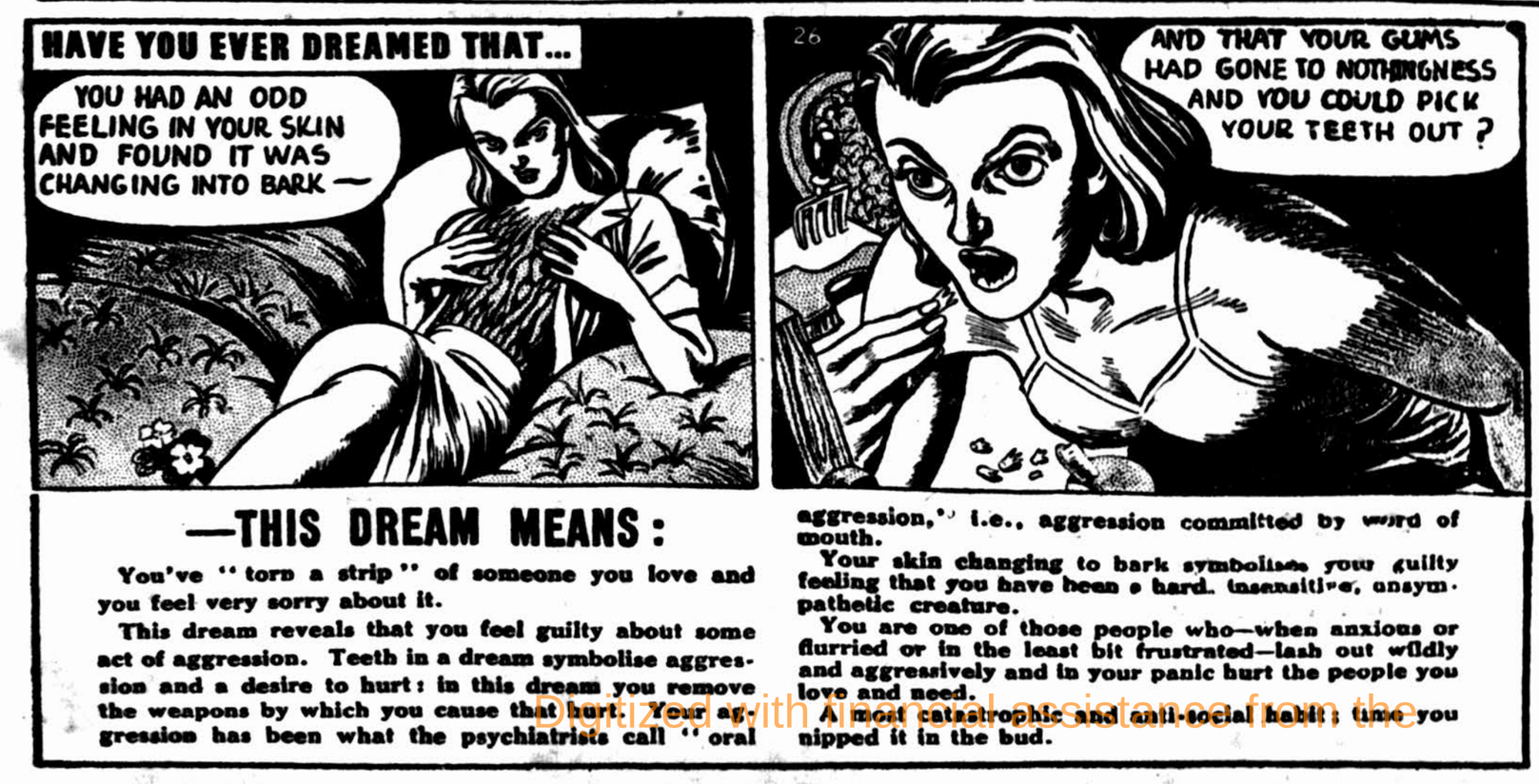
Seven Months In The Shadows

Armed with all this evidence, Murray was able to win a stay of execution pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals for a new trial.

Altogether, Cashin lay in jail under the shadow of death for seven months until the Court of Appeals finally decided to rescind the first verdict and to order a completely new trial.

As soon as it was announced that a new trial would be held, Gladys Clayton packed her bags and vanished—no one knows where.

The new trial was never held. So great was the weight of evidence collected by Murray that the State's Prosecutor decided not to go on with the case and the indictment was dismissed as soon as it came up for hearing. An internal police enquiry, held shortly afterwards, failed to reveal the identity of the detective who had put pressure on Glayds Clayton and had forced her nearly to swear away the life of an innocent man.


HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU HAD AN ODD FEELING IN YOUR SKIN AND FOUND IT WAS CHANGING INTO BARK—
AND THAT YOUR GUMS HAD GONE TO NOTHINGNESS AND YOU COULD PICK YOUR TEETH OUT ?

—THIS DREAM MEANS:

You've "torn a strip" of someone you love and you feel very sorry about it.

This dream reveals that you feel guilty about some act of aggression. Teeth in a dream symbolise aggression and a desire to hurt: in this dream you remove the weapons by which you cause that hurt. Your aggression has been what the psychiatrists call "oral aggression," i.e., aggression committed by word of mouth.

Your skin changing to bark symbolises your guilty feeling that you have been a hard, insensitive, unsympathetic creature.

You are one of those people who—when anxious or flurried or in the least bit frustrated—lash out wildly and aggressively and in your panic hurt the people you love and need.

A most catastrophic and anti-social habit; time you nipped it in the bud.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

At present the expedition is travelling in mahogany boats made from trees felled on the spot. This is how they make the smaller canoes they use, hollowing them out by fire as the Indians do. This one was to cross the unexplored River Pindaiba, a tributary of the Rio das Mortes.

World's Greatest Jungle Is Yielding Its Secrets

Because it began when the eyes of the world were turned towards the war, few people outside Brazil have heard of the most spectacular expedition into the unknown of modern times. It is the Roncador-Xingu expedition, whose vanguard of 30 pioneers is now 900 miles deep in the jungle, blazing a trail for civilization.

Its ultimate aim is the opening up of 1,000,000 square miles of land—the last great fertile space in the west still waiting to be taken up by immigrants. Already new towns have sprung up in what was virgin forest in 1943, and there is a project to bring hundreds of thousands of Europe's displaced persons to develop the New Brazil.

By Hayden Church

Four years ago 50 men set out to conquer the world's greatest jungle, the Motto Grasso of Brazil, and to push back the massed trees so that a rich new land could be opened up.

Batting always against the tangled undergrowth, risking death from venomous reptiles, hostile Indians, and disease-carrying insects, the members of the Roncador-Xingu Expedition, organised by the Central Brazil Foundation, have achieved miracles of effort during the past 49 months.

A thousand miles of jungle routes have been cut through the trees; 500 miles of real roads have been constructed; three modern townships have sprung up where in 1943 there was only virgin forest.

The Central Brazil Foundation is a Government corporation conceived on an opulent scale. Its ultimate aim is to clear the greater part of Brazil's all but unknown interior and to populate it with millions of settlers.

Back of the expedition is Brazil's far-seeing Minister of Immigration, Senhor Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, who dreams of transporting hundreds of thousands of Europe's displaced persons to the new Brazil. Six-feet-tall, blue-eyed Joao Alberto ("Gary Cooper with suavity and silver icing added") launched the Roncador-Xingu Expedition in June 1943 under the leadership of Lt.-Col. Flavino de Mattos Vanique. At the end of that year Vanique set out, with mules, a two-way radio, small planes, guns, and a medicine chest containing, among other things, 70,000 pills.

"The March To The West"

His departure in those war days was virtually unnoticed by the world's Press. But Brazilians rightly see in this great "March to the West" a pioneer effort which will loom large in the history books of the future.

The expedition is now 900 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro, deep in the country of the warlike Chavante Indians. They are pushing on towards the headwaters of the Xingu River, one of the tributaries of the Amazon. There they will build one of the chain of jungle airports which will become links in a shorter air route between North and South America cutting six to eight hours off the present flying time.

They travel now in mahogany boats made from trees felled on the spot. They have passed along the Tanguro and Kulene Rivers. Gradually they are approaching the country of the Caiapo Indians, who are burning the forests as they retreat.

After the expedition trudged out of Chavantina, the second of the new towns it built in the jungle, it marched in continuous rain for a month.

The pioneers cleared an air strip. It was under water the next day. They sloshed on another 20 miles and pitched tents on higher ground. During the night the water rose so rapidly that in the dawn they found themselves marooned on an island, with mules, gear, and food separated from them by a rushing torrent.

A scout swam across the gap trailing a cord behind him. The cord brought a light rope, and then they built a high cable and swung food across the water all night. Vanique radioed for help and planes flew to the rescue. But the aircraft were unable to land, and the food they dropped was lost.

After several wet, cold, hungry weeks, the floods went down and they set to work on the laying-out and building of Ponto de Picada, with an air strip high above the flood mark.

Senhor Lins de Barras looks back on the past four years with satisfaction. He aimed to explore an area of 2,722,000 square miles, to star it with towns, lace it with highways, railways and airways and thrust factory chimneys into its virgin sky. He has made a good beginning.

This is Colonel Flaviano de Mattos Vanique, leader of the Roncador-Xingu expedition, standing in front of his tent when he set up camp 'en route' to the Rio das Mortes (The River of the Dead).

Only half of his huge domain is choked with the thick jungle that makes it unfit for immediate colonisation. West and south of Natal lie 1,000,000 square miles of tableland covered with nothing more formidable than grass, low scrub, and farly well ordered forest. Here is some of the finest farming and stock-raising country in the world: the last great area of fertile space in the west still waiting to be taken up by immigrants.

Advance Camp Becomes A Town

Perhaps the most striking achievement of the project is the town of Aragarcas which is connected by a twice-weekly air service to Sao Paulo and Rio. Aragarcas was staked out only three years ago as the expedition's first advanced camp. Vanique planned it, with the idea that it should one day be a modern town to receive the first of the settlers to the new land. Now, whilst its founder pushes on into the jungle, the workmen he left behind have built modern houses and parks, a movie theatre, and a hospital.

There were 50 men in Vanique's party when he set out, scouts and frontiersmen and scientists. To-day there are no more than 30. But these veterans are only the cutting edge of the expedition. They work hundreds of miles ahead of the well-staffed, well-found rearguard. They live in miserable palm huts. Their bodies are welted by the bites of insects; they wear ragged beards. Vitamin deficiencies loosen their teeth, and they suffer from boils and skin troubles. They live on rice, black beans, and corned beef, with an occasional tapir or fish.

Yet they have light planes which

(Continued on Page 21)

NEHRU AND SARDAR

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel snatch a moment to discuss an important matter during the party given by the Deputy Prime Minister on April 20 to meet Rulers of Central Indian States. Miss Dahyabhai Patel, Sardar Patel's daughter-in-law, appears at right.

Editor Edward Hulton:

The Phenomenon Of His Time

By Macdonald Hastnigs

'NEWSPAPER SUCCESS-STORIES ARE EXCITING, BUT THEY HAPPEN OFTEN ENOUGH. WHAT IS REMARKABLE ABOUT EDWARD HULTON IS NOT SO MUCH THAT HE HAS MADE A FORTUNE AS A PUBLISHER', 'BUT THAT HE HAS MADE IT AT THE TIME HE HAS. AND IN THE WAY HE HAS'

THE man of the moment here, in Britain—there is no doubt about it, I think—is a magazine and periodical proprietor named Edward Hulton.

Indeed, he is much more than the man of the moment. His bank manager would say that Edward Hulton is the phenomenon of his time, because his story as a money-spinner is the biggest success story that has come out of Britain in the post-war years.

Edward Hulton is a youngish man—he is only just past forty—who has become a millionaire, under a Socialist Government in the most troubled years of the whole of Britain's history. Recently he paid into his private banking account, as his own capital share of the conversion of his private business interests into a public corporation a sum of money estimated at about £1,800,000. And, when he has pocketed that, the value of his personal share-holding in the new public company (which he controls) will still exceed the capital he has paid into the bank.

It is a remarkable story, a story which I am particularly well qualified to tell you, because in a minor sort of way, I can say that I contributed to the making of the fortune. I helped to launch the periodical which was the foundation of Edward Hulton's success as a publisher. But I am not going to tell you about that.

Newspaper success-stories are exciting, but they happen often enough. What is remarkable about Edward Hulton is not so much that he has made a fortune as a publisher—quite a lot of people have achieved that—but that he has made it at the time he has, and in the way he has.

PICTURE POST

Indeed, but for the strange period we are living in, Hulton's personal achievement could hardly be regarded as exceptional at all. His is no tale of poor orphan making good. Edward Hulton started life as the son of a millionaire. When his father, also a successful newspaper publisher, died, young Hulton, then at Oxford, inherited the fortune; the fortune, but not the newspaper business, which was sold up. And, with his patrimony in his pocket, young Hulton conceived the notion, not unnaturally, of going into magazines on his own account.

He was in the position to buy the best possible men. And it is a tribute to his judgment that Hulton's first choice was the greatest editor I have ever been associated with in my life, a Hungarian named Stefan Lorant, who is now living in New York, and who has just published a brilliant history book, which you have possibly seen, telling in pictures the story of the American people. With Edward Hulton's money, Stefan Lorant projected a new periodical to be called 'Picture Post'. And the first issue was just ready to go to press in the autumn of 1938.

The same week, Chamberlain went to Munich. In his office in Fleet Street, Edward Hulton listened to the warnings as to what would happen to any publisher who brought out a new periodical at that moment. Against everybody's advice, except the group of men close round him, Hulton decided to print.

In that week, when Chamberlain brought back the scrap of paper, and declared to the crowds outside Downing Street that Hitler's signature on the bottom of it meant peace in our time, Hulton risked his fortune and brought out the first issue of "Picture Post". The new periodical was a success: circulation soared, and, in a few weeks, "Picture Post" had become the bright, new mirror of the anxious times we were moving into.

'CHILD OF THE ORIGINAL WAR SCARE'

A child of the original war-scare, the new magazine grew to the estate of a national institution in the atmosphere of war itself. It was Edward Hulton's "Picture Post" which gave the lead in the training of Britain's citizen's army, the Home Guard. It was Edward Hulton—now the owner of an important group of magazines and periodicals—who, when Churchill's wartime Coalition Government came into being, was asked to introduce the new fighting Government to the country in a special issue of "Picture Post". And, later, it was "Picture Post" that prepared the political way for the post-war elections and the return of the Socialist Government.

That was a strange turn of events. Capitalist Edward Hulton, son of a millionaire, a millionaire in his own right himself, probably had more influence than most in putting this Labour Government into power. It was not a conscious policy; rather, it was the outcome of the essentially reforming zeal of Hulton's paper.

The editorial policy of "Picture Post" was inspired—it still is—with a mission to make the world a better place: indeed, it was the natural policy for a paper born in confusion and in thoughts of war. "Picture Post", without ploughing a party furrow, gave people to think. And, when the elections came, it was, not surprisingly, the new broom that got the votes.

BECOMES A MILLIONAIRE

But, although Edward Hulton had made this enormous prestige success with his papers, although his business was making enormous profits, under wartime taxation—with a 100 per cent. tax on new profits—Hulton had to hand everything he made back to the Government. He had the property, he had the capital, but his success was financially negligible. On top of that, with current rates of income tax in Britain, he was making out of income only about five pence in the pound.

The decision to turn the Hulton business into a public corporation was the only way, under existing legislation and taxation, in which Edward Hulton could gain. By selling shares to the pubic at a profit-taking price in his highly successful private business, Hulton can collect the millions without having to pay a brass farthing in income tax. The public pays to have a share in the profits. And the appreciation on Hulton's original capital investment is still tax-free.

So Edward Hulton—plano, red-faced, rather plumper than he ought to be—becomes a millionaire at a time when, to make £1,000,000 in Britain, is almost impossible.—(A B.B.C. Talk).

They Are Paid To Sleep!

How would you like to be paid for sleeping? It is almost too much to expect that people are prepared to fork out good dollars just for doing nothing. Yet just this has been happening at Colgate University, U.S.A.

In order to investigate the strange phenomena of sleep scientists have been experimenting on a number of undergraduates in a large house turned into a sleep-laboratory.

Before you start plans for emigrating let me point out that there are a few slight snags. You would have to be prepared to be wakened after periods of sleep ranging from one to eight hours. You would then have to be tested for accuracy, co-ordination, discrimination and resistance to fatigue.

You might also have to put up with the noise of a weight being dropped on to a tin tray to determine the depth of your slumber. When you awakened you might be pounced upon by a psychologist intent on dissecting your dreams. You might be kept awake for a few night and submitted to intelligence tests.

By performing tests such as these doctors have found out a lot about sleep—everything but what it is and what causes it.

First of all, sleep is only seen in the higher mammals. Animal life dies quicker from lack of sleep than by starvation.

Sleep causes a depression of the higher parts of the nervous system so that we become unconscious then it spreads to the centres controlling posture, muscle tone and respiration, so that we are completely relaxed. Vision is the first and hearing the last sense to go.

Stand-up Naps

Light sleep may not spread to the posture and muscle tone centres this is the case with soldiers, who are past masters in the art of sleeping while standing up, and sleep walkers. Sleep is better than rest owing to the complete relaxation.

Only the circulation, digestion and respiration continue working and then at slower rate. Blood pressure is very low. The brain becomes anæmic this was discovered by observation on a woman who had lost a piece of bone from her skull.

The small blood vessels in the body relax and dilate, so that our limbs become slightly larger, we give off more heat, and our temperature falls, so that it is dangerous to sleep insufficiently protected in a cold atmosphere.

It is in our lighter slumber that we dream, and our dreams have no relation to the length of sleep. One man dreamt a lifetime between the first and last ring of the bell of his alarum clock.

As we come round from sleep, hearing first returns and the depression passes off from the muscle tone and posture centres, past the eyes and last of all from the cerebral cortex. That is the reason we lie in bed watching the clock—the lower part of our mind telling us we have plenty of time.

The deepest hours of sleep are the first 1½ hours. After that we gradually come up to just below wakefulness. After the fourth and fifth hours the sleep curve drop once more and relaxation is most complete during this time.

After four hours' sleep tests on subjects at Colgate University showed that speed of reaction, discrimination, resistance to muscle fatigue co-ordination had fully recovered. Accuracy was not completely recovered until after six hours.

How much sleep do we need then? Well, it depends on our occupations. Possibly a manual labourer could get along on four hours sleep. The mental worker requires twice that.

Of course we all know the people who manage on a few hours or so they say. Students wakened at various hours of the night were completely inaccurate in their estimation of the number of hours they had been asleep.

"Not A Wink"

Loss of sleep is unmistakable. A few nights of it will turn a man into a wreck. The pink-cheeked individual, who complains he doesn't get a wink snatches more than a few some time or other.

Sleeping tablets are better than sleepless nights, but they have their dangers—dangers of habit, Addictin or automatism. These narcotics may dull the memory and intelligence of an individual who forgets he has already taken several tablets and in his stupid state takes some more. This is the commonest cause of death from overdose of sleeping tablets, and it is therefore dangerous to keep a bottle of them by one's bed.

The average person should not find the need for narcotics. A little intelligent thought can save us a lot of uncomfortable nights. First, let us consider the room. Proper ventilation is probably the first consideration. Then for the wall paper blue has been found to be the best sleep inducer.

Noise and light make our sleep lighter and drain away the benefits of complete relaxation. Sun shining in on us in the morning may not waken us, but brings us up through several layers of sleep.

The Bath Cure

A warm bath before bed helps to induce sleep. Calm down and don't attempt any tricky mental gyrations before sleeping. Reading in bed is very helpful.

Coffee receives much abuse from poor sleepers but experiments showed that it makes little difference. The important thing is to institute a regular rhythm, going through the same performance each night round about the same time.

Perhaps you are saying, "I can sleep all right. What I can't do is get up in the morning." Well, many great minds have concentrated on that subject too.

Theoretically we should wake naturally and should not have recourse to alarum clocks, shakings, spillings on the floor and the rest. How many of us do?

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

East-West could make six hearts, even with a club lead, and could make seven with any other opening. It is difficult to see, however, how they might have bid the slam—particularly when it seemed likely from East's hand that North-South would be in for a substantial penalty at five spades. Actually, though, it required a most spectacular defense to defeat that contract even a single trick.

West opened the diamond king and East got an uncomfortable shock when he looked at the dummy. Far from being the assets he had counted them, the ace-king of clubs were of no value. In fact, they were the worst cards East could hold. He, therefore, proceeded to get rid of them, throwing the king on the first trick and the ace when West cashed the ace of diamonds. West then shifted to a club and, no matter what declarer did he had to lose a trump trick to East's jack-ten-nine. (Of course, declarer ruffed with the queen — hoping the adverse spade would break).

But observe that if East had kept his clubs, South would have had the easiest kind of time making the contract. He could ruff out East's high clubs with low spades, using dummy's queen to capture the nine and his own ace-king to draw the jack-ten.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q 6 5 3
♡ J 8 7
◇ J 10 9 7 3 2
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ K 9
◇ A K Q 8 4
♣ 8 7 6 5 3 2

EAST
♠ J 10 9
♡ A Q 10 6 5
◇ 4 3 2
♣ A K

SOUTH
♠ A K 8 7 4 2
♡ —
◇ 6 5
♣ Q J 10 9 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	2◇	Dbl.	3♡
4♣	Dbl.	4♠	5♡
5♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
All Pass			

PALM: The Tree Of Plenty

ANYONE who has lived in South India or Bengal will have often seen men climbing palm trees and tapping them for toddy, but few of them know that from the juice of the palm tree gur has been manufactured for centuries.

Despite all the progress made in the production of factory sugar, the indigenous palm gur production has survived to this day. In the days of the East India Company palm gur formed an important item of our export trade and even today about 175,000 tons of gur is made from the juice of palm trees in the villages of Bengal and Madras. No large investment is necessary and no elaborate technique is involved; the tools for tapping are prepared by village smiths and there are no inherent dangers of centralised production leading to the accummulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

There are three species of palm, the date, palmyra and sago. the tree can be grown on non-agricultural waste land and needs neither manuring, irrigation nor protection against wild animals. If grown on the bunds of fields or banks of rivers and canals, the palm prevents land erosion, and as a wind breaker it protects crops in the fields. Its various parts, the leaf, stalks, trunk and fibre, are all useful to the agriculturist for making matting, ropes, baskets water drains, fencing and sheds. Its tender leaves provide useful fodder for cattle. Unlike the sugar cane, which perishes seasonally, the palm is a perennial supplier of sugar and the palmyra variety is a centenarian

The palmyra yields 6,000 lbs. of gur per acre: the yield from the sugarcane is about just half. Even on the assumption that palmyra gur and sugar cannot compete against the mill product, the need for an increase in gur production will be clear from the figures of per capita consumption of gur and sugar in India with those in other countries. As against an annual average of 26 lbs in India it is 75 lbs. in U. K. and 85 lbs. in USA.

Ideal Cottage Industry

One of the greatest handicaps of the Indian agriculturist is the lack of subsidiary occupation for guaranteeing an equilibrium in his agrarian economy. As about 80 per cent of the population depends on agriculture only decentralised industries requiring small investments, handy tools and simple technique can adequately serve the purpose. All these requirements are fulfilled by palm gur manufacture. The men tap the juice and the women boil it. All village artisans, the potter, the smith, the tanner, and the carpenter contribute to the successful prosecution of palm gur production.

The palm, a tree which needs no introduction to the Indian people will now under the advice and guidance of the Central Ministry of Agriculture, be increasingly used in the manufacture of gur and sugar.

The article below describes how its juice the nira — usually fermented into intoxicating toddy can help to resuscitate a dying industry and provide supplementary occupation to our cultivators spread over lakhs of villages

Although there are thousands of palm trees in other provinces besides Madras and Bengal, palm gur is almost unknown in other areas. Only about 10 per cent of the trees are used in the manufacture of toddy by fermenting the juice; the other trees serve no purpose. Because of the rapid progress of prohibition, even these few trees will remain unutilized and a large number of tappers will have to find alternative employment.

Realising the importance of palm gur manufacture as a cottage industry and as a means of providing employment to a large number of toddy tappers, the Central Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a sum of over Rs. 1,40,000 for the current year for developing palm gur scheme in the provinces. This work has been entrusted to Mr. Gajanan Naik, an inmate of Mahatma Gandhi's ashram at Sewagram Wardha, who has to his credit a great deal of pioneering effort in connection with the preparation of gur and sugar from palmyra juice.

Three Aspects

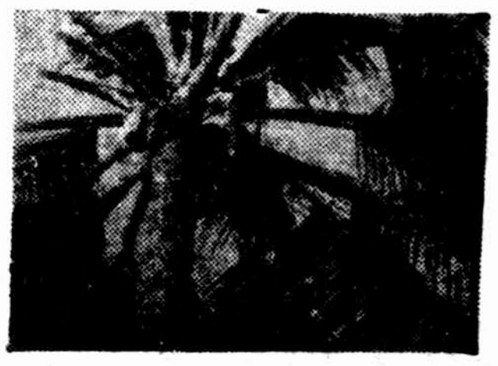
He is at present engaged on three aspects of the problem, the collection of statistics regarding the number of palm trees of different kinds and state of industry in various provinces. (2) the importance and standardisation of the methods of tapping and (3) standardisation of the methods of preserving tapped juice to prevent fermentation and improving the final product. Considering that the number of tappable palms is estimated at 5 crores the annual gur production in India can be increased by about 10 lakh tons.

It may not also be beyond the possibility of science to develop shorter varieties of palm trees not higher than 8 or 10 ft. which can be more easily tapped than at present. For one of the greatest handicaps in the development of this industry is the high labour cost involved, because the climbing of trees is more laborious than the actual tapping.

Among the cardinal features of the present exploratory scheme of Ministry of Agriculture is to evolve methods suited to village conditions and in keeping with the capacity of village workers who are not familiar with the handling of complicated machinery and cannot afford expensive chemicals.

The juice of the palm, which for ages past has been used to intoxicate the masses can now help in increasing India's gur production, in improving the low nutrition of her undernourished people and in adding to the country's national income.

NIRA — FROM TREE TO MOUTH



Photos by Tolaram.

Stretch Of Waste Land In The U. P. Showing Palm Growing Wild

You Can Carry Your 'Telephone' In Your Pocket!

Many Americans soon will be able to carry a small, two-way wireless telephone for talks between office and home, between barn and farm house, between car and home. A light, inexpensive set for personal use has been developed and is to be known as Citizen's Radio Service. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is prepared to issue transmitter licenses to individual operators as soon as the first sets come off the mass production lines

The set, containing both a transmitter and a receiver can be carried in the coat pocket or like a camera on a shoulder strap It is lighter and also more versatile than the war time "walkie-talkie" popular name for a square-shaped metal box sufficiently narrow to be held in hand, containing a complete transmitting and receiving set with microphone, ear piece, aerial and batteries for short-range communication.

Citizen's Radio works on the same general principle. It is a personal two-way radio that operates on several wave lengths in the 460 to 470 megacycle (64 to 65 centimeter) band —an extremely high frequency Within that range, the set can be turned by the turn of screw driver depending on which wave length the "party" wishes to speak. Some of the units will be pretuned at the factory for persons who want to phone always on the same frequency; for example, physicians who want to consult with each other and newspaper editors who wish to contact reporters

Price Will Range Between 30 And 50 Dollars

Eventually "printed circuits" and miniature sets of the type which President Truman carries on his wrist for communication within the White House, will be used. The printed circuit technique not only reduces the weight but also the price of sets, but needs to be adapted to mass production. The first personal sets expected on the market will in price between 30 and 50 dollars, no more than a better-type receiver for regular radio programmes.

Not only are the personal radiophones technically ready but preparations have been made to facilitate their nation-wide use Wayne Coy, FCC Chairman, told a New York gathering of 400 radio engineers that the FCC will make it very simple for citizens to get a "station" license permitting them to operate on certain frequences. The first sets have been approved by FCC engineers and the FCC staff is ready to start licensing as soon as mass production brings the sets on the market.

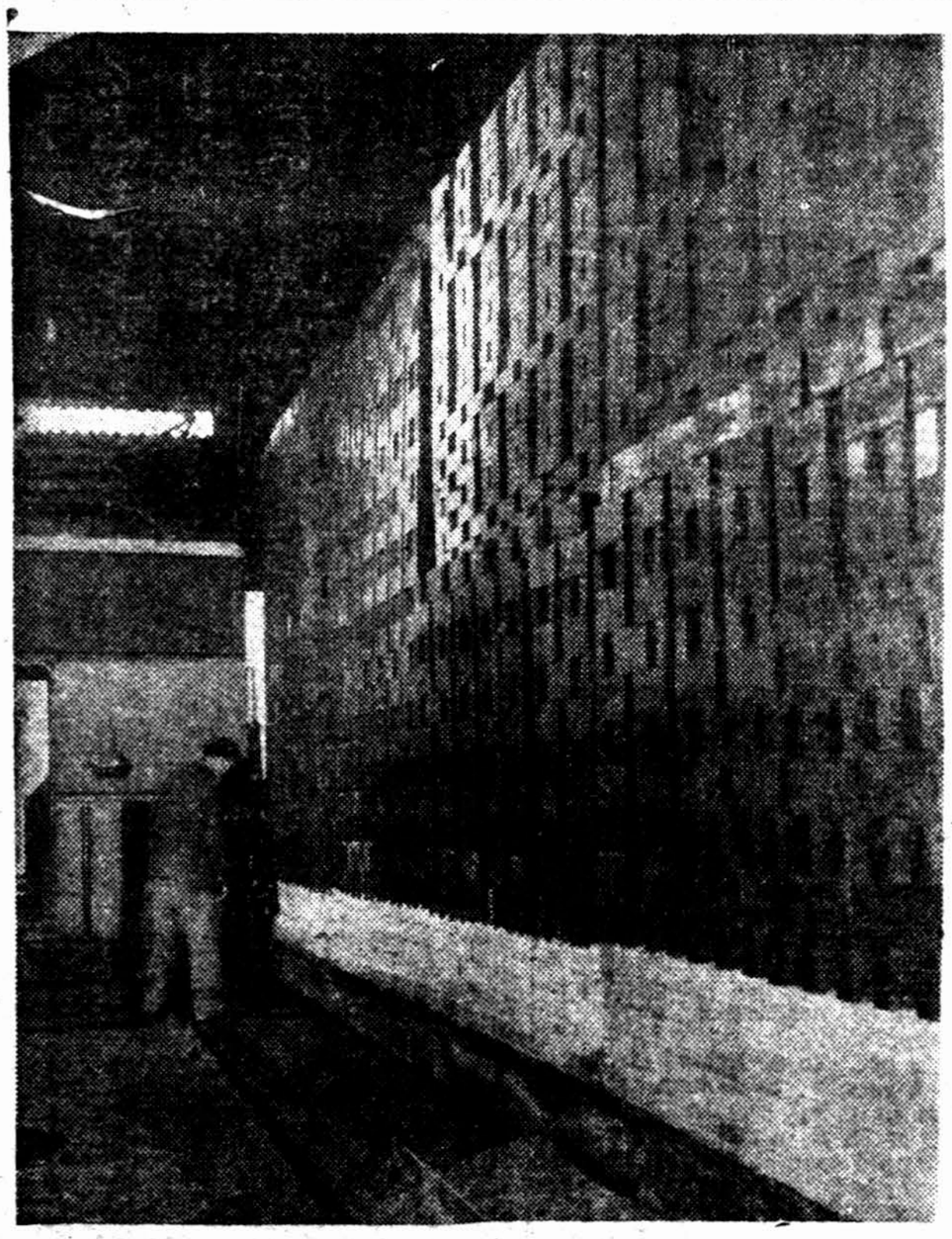
The possibilities of the personal radiophone are as limitless as the imagination. They can be used in practically every field of human activity. In cities, the many electric installations and interferences will reduce the range of the personal radiophone to about two miles. However, immediately outside the heart of cities in suburban areas and in the open country, the range is five to ten miles. The set is so simple that anybody who can tune a radio or operate a phone can use it The lightest of the sets is said to weigh not more than two pounds.—USIS

A man was drinking a glass of beer at a bar when another came in and ordered a whisky and soda. He drank the whisky and soda walked up one wall of the bar, across the ceiling, down the other wall and then out of the door.

The beer drinker was shocked. He turned to the barman and said: "What a peculiar fellow!"

The barman nodded. "Yes, isn't he? He never says good night."

NEW HOUSES



Britain's brickfields are producing an average of 400 million bricks a month.

Sunderland is using the convector-type fire in the main living room. Not only do they heat the main room and the water in the tank (also fitted with an immersion heater) but by means of air duets, hot air is circulated nto the bed rooms. Here the vent in the wall keeps the baby's bedroom warm and cosy.

FROM the end of World War II until last February Britain, I estimate, built something approaching 375,000 new houses, of which around 225,000 were permanent.

By Gordon Cummings

At this time when housing is one of the biggest problems facing India's planners, it is of special interest to know how Britain is rehousing over 70,000 people every month. Discussing Britain's post-war housing progress in this article, Gordon Cummings estimates that since the end of World War II some 375,000 new houses have been built, of which nearly 225,000 are permanent dwellings.

These satisfactory figures are, however, only part of the story of Britain's post-war housing progress. The task at the end of the war was to catch up on six years' arrears of building, to replace 200,000 houses totally destroyed by enemy action, and to restore a further 250,000 seriously damaged.

Today, Britain is rehousing more than 70,000 people a month by new building, repair of bombed dwellings and conversion of big houses into flats. Every hour of the working day 100 new houses are being completed. Added up, these achievemnts compare very favourably with those of any other country fighting in the war.

And the figures are not the end of the story. The general standard of the new permanent houses being built in Britain is higher than before the war. There is more space, rooms are larger and more plentiful, the house is more convenient for the housewife, appearance is better and stoves, fitted kitchens, refrigerators and other modern fitments are now normal parts of the houses. Every encouragement has been given as well to the development of new methods of construction and design. The whole aim is to make houses pleasant things to look at and comfortable places to live in.

RIGHT: The City Engineer of York discusses plans with local committee chairman on rebuilding programme.

New Ideas

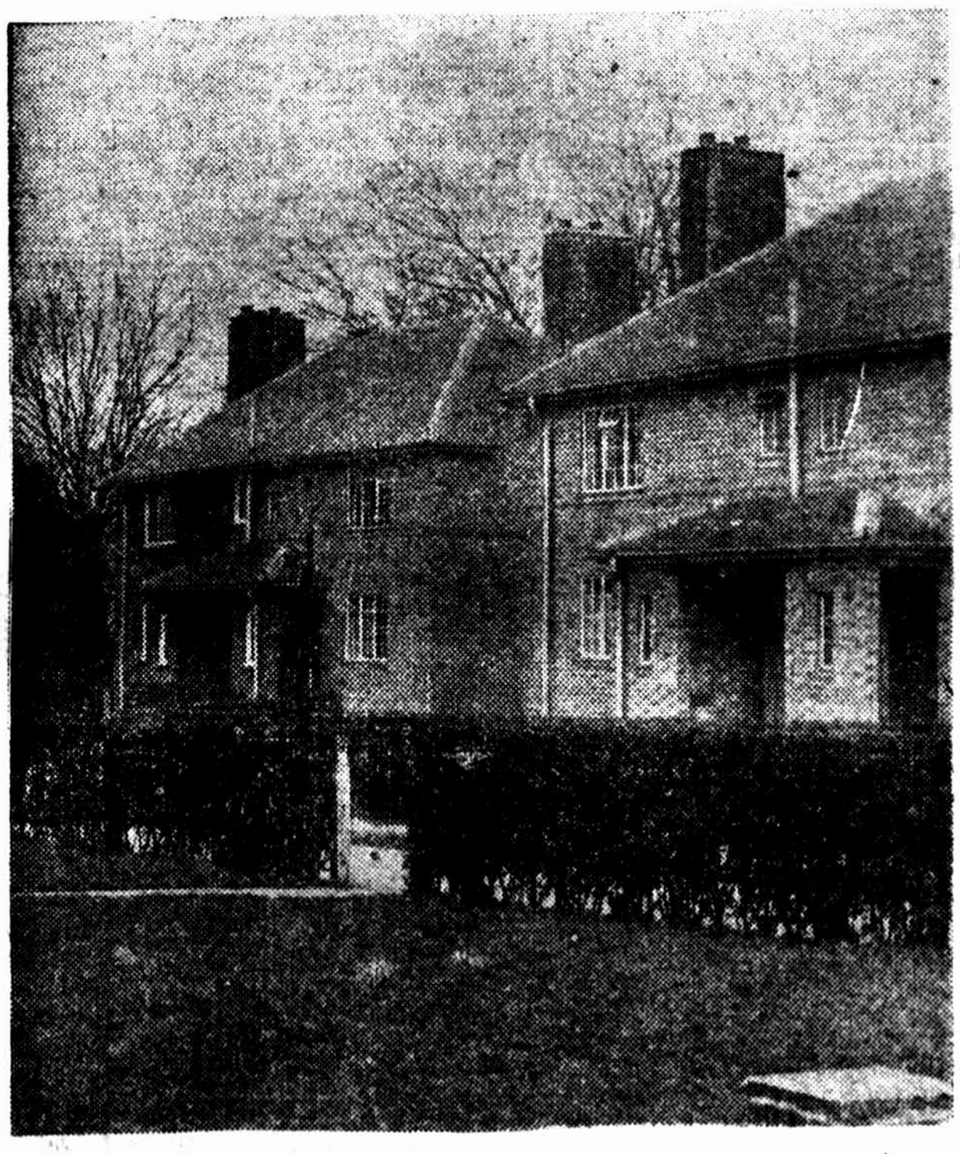
The traditional type of house in Britain is built of brick, sometimes stone, and is usually of two floors. Many of the houses now being built are traditional, but owing to shortages of materials such as timber, many new ideas have been and are being introduced. Inside walls are being made of plaster board, new types of materials are being used for flooring and, among other things, asbestos cement sheeting supported on light steel trussing is replacing tiles or slates on timber battens for roofing.

Considerable success has been

LEFT: Requiring only a minimum of skilled workers, these houses are helping quickly to overcome the shortage

FOR OLD

Additional floor-space has made it possible to equip this new storey house with a dining recess which is curtained from the main living room.



achieved in the development of partial or complete prefabrication. Not only has this been a valuable means of by-passing bottlenecks in the supply of traditional building materials, but it has enabled war factories to turn to the manufacture of components for houses, to use unskilled or only semi-skilled labour in their production and on actual construction of the dwellings, and has speeded up building.

The Airey Rural three bedroom house, one of Britain's successful prefabricated houses, is made of concrete parts, manufactured in factories. Unskilled labourer can assemble the components without the use of heavy cranes or other mechanical plant, thus making erection in remote country parts easier. The shell can be put up in about 200 man hours, as compared with about 600 needed for a brick house.

RIGHT: Dozens of buildings, thousands of bricks, this is the picture that can be seen in every corner of Britain today.

Cranes swing the side walls into posi tion and the prefabricated two-storey house begins to take shape.

Prefabricated Bungalows

Almost complete factory prebarication has been reached in the new aluminium house, now in the final stages of development. The history of Britain's aluminium permanent house goes back to the war days when, foreseeing the urgent need for homes, the Government began the development of the prefabricated three bedroom, kitchen and bathroom bungalows, of which nearly 150,000 of various types have since been erected. The ultimate achievement was the aluminium bungalow, which arrives on the site in sections, including all internal fittings, and can be erected in a few hours.

The same method of construction has been used in the aluminium permanent two storey house. This house is entirely factory-made and is delivered on the site in large sections which are both strong and rigid, yet light enough for transport by road.

As the ground floor sections are complete in every detail, including equipment, all the work necessary on the site is bolting the sections togegether on previously prepared foundations and connecting up the drains, water electrict and gas supplies. Each pair of houses consists of five sections which can be extended at will to form a continuous terrace.

A difficult transport problem has been overcome by an ingenious system of hinging which enables the first floor walls to be folded down temporarily on the journey from factory to site.

LEFT: These flats built on a slum clearance site are for old people whose incomes and ages make it desirable that they should be near the city centre.

Rolls-Royce To The Moon

By Alfred Eris

THE AUTHOR TAKES US ON AN IMAGINARY TRIP TO THE MOON. THERE ARE INTERMEDIATE 'SPACE STATIONS', COMFORTABLE REFUELING POINTS HALFWAY BETWEEN THE EARTH AND MOON, MAINTAINED ON THEIR ORBIT BY CENTRIFUGAL FORCE. BUT WILL THERE ALSO BE REFRESHMENT ROOMS?

IT has been a cold winter evening when I first met Mr. Lionel Gilbert, A.R.C.S., B.Sc., formerly Secretary and now Research Director of the British Interplanetary Society. We hurried through the deserted, wind-flushed streets to the warm comfort of his flat and while Mrs. Gilbert served dinner, we talked of the British and the—moon.

Mr. Gilbert told me the British Interplanetary Society was the only organisation in Europe concentrating on space-travel. The Society, composed of several dozen young enthusiasts, who toiled at various aeronautical and scientific firms during the daytime, had sub-divided itself into various research groups for evening study of interplanetary problems.

The bomb dropped on Hiroshima had stirred them as no other event had, for it held the promise of atomic energy as a fuel vastly superior to the best propellants of to-day. A five-point plan had already been formulated for the conquest of the moon and the planets. The plan involved the use of (a) Meteorological rockets, (b) Mail-carrying rockets, (c) Man-carrying rockets, (d) A space station swinging in its own orbit through space and serving as a work station, fueling point and emergency stop combined and (e) the Space Ship, work on which would be started concurrently with the space station and the first goal of which would be the moon.

Impact Of Rocket Crash

Mr. Gilbert paused during the digestion of his cooked pears to suggest that, at some time, a manless rocket could be sent crushing on to the moon, indicating its impact with the lunar surface by a flashing signal picked up by observers at telescopes on this planet. This was many months before a U.S. scientist recommended sending an atomic bomb via rocket to the moon to create a disturbance which could be easily noted here.

The best design for a space station, I was assured, had been evolved by a German scientist years ago, one Nordung. He called his "the living wheel"—it was to be a comfortable refueling point halfway between the earth and moon and would be maintained on its orbit by centrifugal force. The B.I.S. would get the parts up there piecemeal.

At the time, Mr. Gilbert had been very contemptuous of American research methods. "They're fond of building rockets, firing them—then wondering why they went wrong."

When I next saw Mr. Gilbert, the picture had completely changed. The fuel problem had improved immensely, the Americans had made astounding progress and the B.I.S. was plodding along in its cautious, deliberate fashion.

Expedition Too!

M. W Wholey, a member of the Society, had selected a site on the moon he was very enthusiastic about for the landing of a scientific expedition. There was no secret about it, either—he definitely recommended the area including the large crater, Archimedes, which has, for neighbours, the twin craters, Autolycus and Aristillus, on its left. Interested parties will note that the area is bounded by the Apennines in the north, following an oblique line from west to east.

But, the Americans amazed British scientists by their daring enterprise. The U.S. Signal Corps working at the Evans Signal Laboratories in New Jersey had contacted the moon by radar. The California Institute of Technology had rubbed salt into the wound to British pride by sending a high altitude meteorological rocket named rather unscientifically "BAC Corporal", a record distance of 43 miles into the stratosphere.

Of course, this had been possible only with booster rockets, which had a thrust of 25 tons for half a second duration. No longer were astronauts, however dependent on a questionable mixture of liquid oxygen and hydrogen. A much better fuel had been developed by the Americans—a combination of aniline and an oxidiser of fuming nitric acid.

Utilising Cosmic Rays

Clearly the Americans had to be taken more seriously now but the French, poon for them! A Dr. Ananoff of Paris had been responsible for a good deal of loose publicity lately on a moonship, utilising cosmic rays.

To a cautious scientific worker like Lionel Gilbert, this was very distressing. He emphasized cosmic rays were a complete mystery to science and to talk of their utilisation for space travel—well! There had been so much loose, uninformed talk lately—how radar in space ships would help to detect meteorites so that the ship could avoid them. This was silly since the detection would be only a matter of milliseconds before the ship itself would be hit and destroyed in a flaming holocaust. A newspaperman had discussed the possibility of using the moon for attacking targets on the earth.

Such martial motives were beneath the dignity of the B.I.S. Much had been done within the past few years—the research groups were ironing out all sorts of lovely technical knots, the medical advisers had theories on man's ability to survive on the moon. The fuel problem, the biggest of all, was very encouraging. Soon the Society might form a definite decision on Nordung's "living wheel"; meanwhile, blueprints for space ships were to be drawn up. First of all, there would be a meteorological rocket, not too big, which would beat the U.S. "GALCIT" rocket. It would go 50, 60, miles in the air.—

Material Comfort

Now all this impressive, majestic labour has been dealt a crushing blow, a cruel disappointment which will put British space-travellers (astronauts) back months and, perhaps, years. By that time, French, even American space-ships may be on the moon. All its territory may even be claimed by other nations. And why? As the French so sagely counsel, "cherchez la femme!"

Preferring the material comfort of a Bentley and a Rolls-Royce, the wife of the gentleman who had promised to finance the glorious venture of the "met" rocket into many miles of space has decided to spurn, cruelly, the soul-stirring space-ship which might have taken her to the moon.

She has, in a word, decided to cruise in London to-day in a "silver Wraith" in preference to soaring through the heavens to-morrow in a space chariot which would convey her at speeds infinitely faster than any Rolls made. I thought I detected a shocked note in the restrained tones in which Mr. Gilbert advised me of this sad decision.

Isn't there ANYONE who can spare a few thousand for a struggling group of astronauts?

KONKAN-DESH

THIS TRACT OF LAND LYING ON THE LAP OF THE ARABIAN SEA FROI THANA TO KARWAR HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND DESERVES TO REMAIN ONE AND INDIIVSIBLE CULTURAL UN'T.

By S. Silva

Readers of the Census Records of the year 1891 and of the years prior to that will find that the Presidency of Bombay was divided only into four tracts viz. Sind, Gujarat, Deccan and Konkan.

The names Maharashtra and Karnatak did not find a place there. They are evidently a subsequent development not that they did not exist prior to that not that they are a later creation. But the idea of a United Karnatak or a United Maharashtra dates only since 1891 and has been a study of only half a century.

The name Konkan is an ancient one. The Phoenicious, Greeks, Persians and Arabs knew it by its name. Hienen Tsang gives it a rather distorted form: Konganoloipuram.

To know the origin of the name is a study by itself. Songham Literature of the 3rd century A. D. calls the Coastline Kal — Kannam i.e. noman's land. This has something to do with the local nomenclature Parashram Shristi. The idea behind both is that it is nothing but reclaimed land, reclaimed from the sea; and this idea quite fits its Sanscrit derivation "on the lap of the sea" There are many other derivations which are given by eniment scholars. But the local idea is absent in all of them.

Two Main Divisions

From the word Konkan, Konkanpatti is derived and in this Konkanpatti was included Saptakonkanas Saptakonkanas include both the Konkan coast and the Malabar Coast. This was a later appellation. But towards the 10th century A. D. the Coastline was definitely divided into two main divisions viz. Konkan and Kerala and the latter being again subdivided into Kerala nad Tulu nad. and Haiga nad.

By the 10th century Konkan was a definite tract with a definite language of its own. There are scholars who, with a deep study have identified the boundaries of this tract. But to my mind the exact boundaries are the masurechi nadi in Thana on the north and the Ankleshwar nadi or popularly known as the Gangavi river in Ankola Taluka in the south with the Sahyadris and the sea to the east and the west respectively. This tract includes the districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, Savantwadi, Goa and the Talukas of Karwar and Supa in Kanara. This is what is known as Konkan proper or Konkan Desh.

Important Trade Centre

This tract has figured itself in the records of all writers from the most ancient times. It was mostly a fisherman's land with a maritime race. But at the same time it was an Arya Desh and the tract to the south of it was a Dravid Desh.

It contained some of the most ancient emporiums of the trade of the Deccan. The famous island of Anjediva near Karwar was known to the Phoenicious as Aiji Divi or Leuke. This was a very important trade centre and was known throughout Europe. It is an account of this that Vascodagama took shelter there and from here he became aware of Chandrapura and other centres of trade. This knowledge was useful to Abbuquerque in as much as he planned the conquest of the Valley of Zuari from this island.

Peculiar Culture

This tract of Konkan is one and indivisible. It has a language of its own and a culture of its own.

The lauguage of this tract is Konkani. It is an Aryan language and is derived from Prakrit. Dr. Grurson gives about 14 dialects of this language and has given specimens of all in his monumental work. But it should be said, that there are more than 14 dialects; perhaps there are 1400 in all. But the number of dialects only confirms the existence of the language and an independent language also.

This tract has a peculiar culture of its own. To mention only one, in all Konkan Desh every family has a house and a garden around it. The village life is peculiar in Konkan Desh and a Konkan village is absolutely unlike the Deccan village. There are many other characteristics also of this culture which is peculiar to Konkan.

To sum up therefore, it should be admitted that there is what is called a Konkan Desh with a language and a culture of its own.

Mr. Gromyko Protests

Andrei M. Gromyko, Soviet Representative, snapped during the discussion on Czechoslovakia in the Security Council meeting. He hotly repudiated the charge that the developments in Czechoslovakia were the result of interference by the Soviet.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Common Municipal Corporation For Delhi Areas

Report Of Municipal Reorganisation Enquiry Committee

NEW DELHI.—The report of the Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee was published here during the week. The report is subject to four minutes of dissents.

The majority report is a triumph of garbism over development of local self-government in Delhi Province. The majority report if accepted will hand over New Delhi and four other municipal units in the Province to Old Delhi Municipal Committee, which, has acquired a reputation for mal-administration and inefficiency.

The majority report is based on the principle of amalgamation of four urban and two rural municipal committees. Under its scheme the present Municipal Committee of Old Delhi, New Delhi, Civil Lines West Delhi, Shahdara and Mehrauli will be amalgamated into a Corporation. The Corporation will be elected on the basis of adult franchise each member representing 15,000 to 20,000 voters. The report anticipates that on this basis the Corporation Council will consist of 55 to 73 members, not including those representing special interests and Alderman. There will be five Alderman, one representative of Industry, one of Commerce, one of the University and two of Labour.

According to the report, the population, on the basis of rationing figures as on April 1, 1947, of the various Municipal units was as follows:

	lakhs
Delhi Municipal Committee	8.89
New Delhi " "	1 85
West Delhi Notified Area Committe	0.10
Notified Area Committee Civil Lines,	0 28
Shahdara	0.33
Mehrauli	0.08
Total ..	11.53

MAJORITY SEATS FOR OLD DELHI

It will be thus seen that Old Delhi have about 45 seats as compared to 10 for New Delhi, two each for Shahdara and Civil Lines and one each for Mehrauli and West Delhi. It is interesting that some of the signatories of the majority report, such as Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, have been the staunchest protagonists of separate provinces for Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg They have been agitating that these provinces should be raised to the status of Lieutenant Governorships with full cabinet form of governments. They, however, grudge, if Mehrauli and Shahdara two rural municipalities not even contiguous to Old Delhi and New Delhi with special problems of its own, have municipal institutions of their own Politics is not logic.

The Committee, as shown above, has handed over, bound head to foot, five Municipal Units in Delhi Province to Old Delhi Municipal Committee. This committee consists of forty-three members, thirty-four of whom are elected through separate electorates, seven nominated, in addition to two ex-officio members. The Committee has a non-official President. It has had a majority of elected members since 1912 or for the last thirty-six years. The Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee has postulated high sounding principles for local self-government.

It says:

"The fundamental idea behind the system of Municipal Government by locally elected bodies is that, in a democracy, this system by stimulating vigorous life in the community and encouraging the citizen in the exercise of his right as a member of democracy, brings a sense of self-government to the people, and so nourishes th esupreme legislature of the nation itself. In short municipal government is democracy on the door step. The question is whether the Old Delhi Municipal Committee has become democracy at the doorstep and has, thereby, acquired the right to dominate all the other municipal units in Delhi. I will quote a member of the Committee itself to show that it has not.

CURSE OF CORRUPTION

Rai Bahadur Sohanlal, had been the Secretary of Old Delhi Municipal Committee for almost a decade. His annual reports of the Municipal administration will provide enough testimony to corruption and mal-practices that still prevail in Old Delhi Municipal Committee. As a member of the Delhi Municipal Organisation Committee, he has appended a note which provides some interesting reading. He says:

"The Committee has completely slurred over the important question of corruption at elections, which has grown up to an alarming extent during the last several years and is still on the increase. No effective remedy has yet been found to check this evil. Even candidates backed by powerful groups and organisations and with public record of service at their back have no other course but to swim with the tide or at any rate, shut their eyes to what is being done on their behalf. This is the position, democracy has been reduced to. Poverty, ignorance and lack of civic sense are largely responsible for this state of affairs. "Corruption at the elections", adds, Mr. Sohanlal, is largely responsible for a definite decline in the calibre of candidates that are offering themselves for elections. "There is however, no dearth of capable men in the city, who could be an asset to any committee." It will be these men who will preponderate in the corporation, says Mr Sohanlal.

In other words, there is no civic sense in Old Delhi. On the other hand there is corruption, inefficiency, maladministration. "Doubting Thomases" are welcome to peruse, not only the annual reports of the Municipal Administration, but also those of Mr. Zahid Hussain and Azad Ahmed who were appointed by Sir Evans Jenkins, a Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province, to enquire into allegations of corruption. Swaraj has not removed these evil practices. It has made the mud darker and dirtier and has increased its foul stink. It is not generally known that very few lucky byelaws of old Delhi Municipal Committee are observed. Inconvenient files very often disappear. In short, the Old Delhi Municipal Committee should be thoroughly reformed and purged of its present evils, before the question of landing it the management of other Municipal Units could be considered.

In case of New Delhi stands on a different footing. The Government have so far resisted all demands to hand over its administration to the so-called popular representatives.

POSITION OF NEW DELHI

New Delhi's position has been well stated by the Chief Commissioner's Financial Adviser Mr. R. K. Basu. He says:

New Delhi being the capital of India holds a unique position. Any arrangement, which jeopardises the position of New Delhi as a first class Municipal administration will be resented by the whole nation. It shall not be forgotten that in a very real sense, New Delhi belongs not to the Delhi Province but to the whole of India. New Delhi will have to maintain a different and a very high standard of Municipal services in view of its international position. The problem would not have been so difficult if the Delhi Municipal Committee was maintaining municipal standards approaching that of New Delhi Municipal Committee. Mr. Basu was, obviously very mild in his remarks. He did not, for instance, say, that over fifty crores of rupees of Indian taxpayer are sunk in New Delhi.

Mr. Basu correctly stated that a unit like the Old Delhi Municipal area will command a majority of votes in the Corporation and that the Councillors returned from Delhi will vote for more expenditure for their own constituencies. This will, no doubt exert a downward pull on the standard now being maintained by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Mr. Basu here again did not mention that 3/4th of New Delhi's budget is financed by the Indian tax-payer, over which the Councillors from Old Delhi will have the unfettered right to squander at will.

The estimated income of the separate municipalities for 1947-48 is Rs. 162 lakhs and the estimated expenditure Rs. 173 lakhs. For the proposed corporation the estimated expenditure is 273 lakhs. The gap between this figure and the present income is Rs. 111 lakhs. This gap is proposed to be bridged by a twofold increase of the house-tax and by the imposition of certain new taxes.

It would not perhaps be a bold conjecture that no corporation with popularly elected Councillors would be inclined to or would dare make a sudden twofold increase in the house tax. Nor would popular Legislature perhaps support such a phenomenal rise in taxation. The tax might gradually be enhanced to this height no doubt, but that will take years. The estimated income of Rs. 50 lakhs against the present figure of 22 lakhs is much too optimistic.

SHAPE OF THINGS

In anticipation of the incoming corporation, the Local Government has postponed the General Elections for the Old Delhi Municipal Committee by a year. The Health Ministry which claims the Baby however, is not so optimistic. In any case the postponement of elections shows that so far as the Chief Commissioner is concerned, his mind is already made up. He could be assumed to have accepted the Majority Report, in toto.

If the passage of the Delhi Rent Control Act could be any guide, I could indicate the shape of things to come. Members of Dominion Parliament, as a rule, are not interested in Delhi, unless something affects their own comfort. in the case of Delhi Rent Control Act, Sri Deshbandhu Gupta became the real pilot for the bill. The Secretary, Works, Mines and Power, Mr. Gokhale was so anxious to see the Bill through, that he accepted any amendment, Shree Guptaji proposed. One result was that the Act has so far been amended twice.

That Sir Guptajee will re-assume his power and authority over piloting of the Corporation Bill it could safely be assumed Shree Rajkumari Amrit Kaur who will be the official pilot for the bill, has neither the energy nor time to understand the problems of Delhis. Her anxiety most likely will be, to put through the bill thereby earn the credit for creating a corporation for Delhi. It is twilight of New Delhi. Its doom will be sealed by the passage of the Delhi Corporation Bill.

The Borough Council of Twickenham have decided to arrange a series of Mock Council meetings of the youths of the borough and let them have their say. The youths are from various schools of the borough. They are, whilst in the council chambers, called 'Aldermen and Councillors Miss Alderman Fox voicing her opinion on one of the subjects raised.

RIVALARY IN MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LONDON, May 1 (Reuter) : Rival May Day rallies were planned by Communist and anti-Communist trade unions and political leaders today in four key centres—Trieste, Berlin, Paris, and New York.

The biggest celebration was in Moscow, where thousands of people danced last night at the Spring Bazar in Pushkin Square as the city went gay with floodlighting, banners, green garlands, portarito of Lenin and Stalin and slogan—writing electric signs.

More than 15,000 amateur artists will entertain the people of Moscow in the squares and parks today and tomorrow.

EXTREME PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT CLASHES

Reports from other centres came in the following Reuter despatches.

TRIESTE: All British and American military personnel in the Trieste area were confined to barracks and extra police posted as part of precautions to prevent clashes. Communists and other workers were demonstrating in two different city squares

Rome radio reported an allied patrol off the Trieste coast to intercept a May Day convoy of ten vessels and to be taking Communists to Trieste from Cup Distria, 10 miles away in Yugoslav-controlled territory.

Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, said hundreds of people were unable to get home when the Anglo-American authorities closed the frontier and stopped all traffic between their zone and the Yugoslav zone.

BERLIN: A British Control Commission spokesman said "all steps will be taken to prevent any possible breach of public order" during today's rival demonstrations in Berlin.

OBJECTION

Communists were meeting in the Lustgarten in the Soviet sector, and anti-Communists in the square in front of the Reichstag in the British sector.

British troops will "stay in the background as much as possible," a British army spokesman said "No extra military police will be on duty and no extra troops will appear on the streets," he added.

ROME: Mr. Arther Deakin, British President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, was speaking at a May Day celebration in Rome after assurances had been given that it would be entirely a trade union affairs and the Marshall plan would not be mentioned.

British and Americans objected to reference to the plan in the Federation's May Day manifesto when the Executive Bureau met yesterda.

PARIS: General Charles de Gaulle will lead a May Day celebration organised by his Rally of the French People in a west end suburban park while Communist-led marchers file through east end Paris streets Anti-Communist unions are also holding meetings.

NEW YORK: Five thousand police were standing by, for rival parades through the city by ex servicemen and Communist supporters.

OBJECTION TO MANIFESTO

ROME April 30 (Reuter). The British Delegation to the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions tonight expressed complete disagreement with certain passages in the Feleration's May Day manifesto, already circulated by Mr. Louis Saillant, its Communist Secretary General.

Interim Government For Bhopal

MINISTRY OF EIGHT TO BE SET UP: RULER AGAINST MERGER

BHOPAL, April 30. (API): The Nawab of Bhopal announced the inauguration of responsible Government in the State with the formation of an Interim Government with Raja Sir Oudhnarain Bisarya as Prime Minister.

The Nawab who was adressing a representative gathering of leaders of all important political parties and interests in the State at the State summer resort of Chiklod said that the discussions and consultations he had been having with the popular leaders of the State had resulted in "complete and unanimous agreement" in regard to a number of points.

Points of agreement, the ruler said, were in respect of the following:—

(1) Establishment of Responsible Government in the State.

(2) Basic and fundamental principles upon which a Government responsible to an elected Legislature shall be established under the aegis of the ruler who shall govern as the constitutional head. The Government will function as a secular and non-communal Government.

(3) Inclusion in the constitution of specific and explicit provisions to safeguard the fundamental rights of the citizens of Bhopal and the rights of minorities.

(4.) Method and procedure for the formation of a Representative Drafting Committee and a Constitution-making Body, representative of all sections of the people and all important political parties, to frame a draft constitution to be submitted for the assent of the ruler.

(5) Formation of an Interim Government.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The New Interim Government, His Highness continued, would consist of a Prime Minister and eight other Ministers, seven of whom shall be non-officials.

The Interim Government would function under the present constitution until the new constitution had been promulgated and elections to the new legislature had taken place.

Of the seven non-official Ministers, four belong to the Bhopal Praja Mandal. The complete setup of the new Government will be as follows:

Raja Sir Oudhnarain Bisarya, Prime Minister, LAW AND ORDER AND LEGISLATIVE.

Pandit Chaturnarain Malaviya (Bhopal Praja Mandal) Deputy Prime Minister, COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, SUPPLIES AND LABOUR.

Col. Nawabzada Rashiduzzafar Khan, EDUCATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. K. F. Haider, FINANCE.

Mahmud Hussain, (Bhopal Praja Mandal) REVENUE.

Mr. Zahoor, PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL AND JAILS.

Mr. Kamta Prasad (Bhopal Praja Mandal) AGRICULTURE. FOREST AND FISHERIES.

Rai Lala Mulkraj, (Bhopal Political Conference), PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION AND COMMUNICATIONS and

Seth Pratapmal (Bhopal Political Conference) RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

Earlier the Nawab said amidst cheers that Her Highness Shah Dulehan Saheba had placed her personal services in a purely unofficial capacity at the disposal of the poorer section of the people of Bhopal. specially the Harijan community.

His Highness added "the founded and greatest supporter and benefactor of this noble work was my sincere and dear friend Mahatma Gandhi whose advice I always sought and who always gave me affection and true sympathy."

In connection with the harijan uplift work, His Highness also announced the creation of a new independent post of a Harijan Commissioner.

AGAINST MERGER

His Highness reiterated his stand against the merger of Bhopal—which had already beeen recognised as a viable unit in the Indian Union by the Indian Dominion—with any other State, group of States or other neighbouring territory, and added that in the stand which he had taken on this question he had the "wholehearted and unanimous support of all important political parties and sections in the State."

Rajpramukhs To Meet In Delhi On May 6

WILL DISCUSS QUESTION OF CEDING FURTHER SUBJECTS TO CENTRE

Consolidation Of States Into Bigger Units Almost Complete

RAJKOT, April 30 (API): A CONFERENCE OF RAJPRAMUKHS AND CHIEF MINISTERS OF VARIOUS STATES AND UNIONS OF STATES HAS BEEN SUMMONED TO MEET IN DELHI ON MAY 6 ACCORDING TO INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE.

Now that the "consolidation and integration of the various states into bigger units" had been almost completed, a conference of the representatives of such States could meet and discuss the question of ceding further subjects to the centre. it is Stated.

Acording to the Instrument of Accession at present executed by these states, only three subjects, namely, defence, foreign affairs and communications have been ceded but the provision exists for the execution of fresh instruments of accession.

The conference in Delhi is expected to discuss the draft of a new instrument of accession by which fresh subjects will be ceded to the Centre thus bringing the States almost on a par with the provinces.

It is expected that before the Constituent Assembly meets in July a final picture regarding the political relations of the States would have emerged so that these could be incorporated in the constitution.

Mr. U. N. Dheber Prime Minister of Saurashtra during his visit to Delhi this week for the food conference is understood to have held discussions on the draft of the proposed new instrument of accession. The question of ceding Saurashtra ports to the Centre, together with its financial implications and the connected question of lifting the Viramgam customs barrier were discussed. Further consideration of these questions will be resumed in Delhi on May 6 when the Rajapramukh of Saurashtra and its Communications and Finance Ministers will also participate in the discussions.

BARODA RULER TO RETURN FROM U.K.

BARODA, April 30 (API): The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is returning from U. K. and will arrive in Bombay on May 3. a communication received by Mr. Chunilal P. Shah, President of the Baroda State Praja Mandal from the Secretary to the Maharaja said today.

The communication which is in reply to a cable ultimatum sent to the Gaekwar on April 27 stated that the Praja Mandal should stay their considerations for the time being.

The ultimatum it may be recalled had expressed the Praja Mandal's surprise at the sudden departure of the ruler from India without setting the question of Dr. Jivraj Mehta's appointment as the Dewan of Baroda and had also stated that a meeting of the Praja Mandal was being called to consider the Praja Mandal's future line of action in the circumstances.

ATTRACTION TO TOURISTS

Mehta Expects Bright Future To Himachal Pradesh

SIMLA, April 30 (A.P.I.) The Himachal Pradesh would easily become the Switzerland of India. Mr. N. C. Mehta, Chief Commissioner of the newly-born province told a meeting or the Chief Executive Officers of the ceding states. What were unnabitable places now, he said, could be converted onto first class sanatoria The climate and scenery of the places would attract many tourists and incidentally be a source of income both to the local population and the province.

Bomb Explosion In Secunderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn) April 30 (API) A crude bomb exploded in the Regimental Bazar sub-post office in Secunderabad last night.

No casualities have been reported but the explosion caused damage to the wall and veranda of the building. The police are investigatiing.

JAPAN'S REVIVED ECONOMY

U. S. Must Explain To Dispel Apprehensions

LONDON, April 30 (Reuter) : The United States Government should explain in good time what measures it proposed to take to ensure that Japan's revived economic power will not develop into "a dangerous new war-making capacity' 'The Economist one of the leading British periodicals, said today.

Declaring that Americn policy now looked to the restoration of Japan as the "workshop of Asia" the paper added:

"Australians and Chinese, who have borne the burden and heat of the day in the war imposed by Japanese aggression, naturally take a dim view of Washington's new policy and ask how Japan is going to behave once it gets back its industrial strength.

"The United States ought not to disregard the opinions and feelings of its former Allies in the Pacific war.

The Economist added:

"There is plenty of good sense in the curren' American plans for enabling Japanese to become a solvent, productive community instead of a degraded pauper among the nations.

"But in Canberra. Nanking and Manila the Japanese conversion to innocence requires to be demonstrated more convincingly than it is by the optimistic handouts from Gengeral MacArthur's Headquarters.

BANARES: A large number of telephone operators who had opted for Pakistan are now returning to India and seeking re-employment in their previous posts. It is learnt that they have made a representation to the Government of India in this connection.

Toddy Contractors' Strike Costs Nizam Rs 10,000 A Day

Protest Against Alleged Assault By Excise Sub-Inspector

HYDERABAD, May 1 (A.P.I.): The strike of toddy contractors in Hyderabad and Secunderabad, said to have been launched on April 26 as a protest against the alleged slapping of a contractor by an Excise Sub-Inspector and as a result of which Government have been losing Rs. 10,000 a day, entered its sixth day today

TODDY WORTH RS. 20,000 POURED DOWN DRAINS EVERY DAY

Sixty taverns remain closed in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and it is reported that 1,500 pots of toddy worth Rs. 20,000. is being poured down the drains every day. Attempts at settlement have so far been unsuccessful.

Lingayat Conference Plea For R.T.C.

HYDERABAD, May 1 (A.P.I.): A resolution calling upon Hyderabad Government to accept the principle of responsible government under the aegis of the Nizam and urging the Prime Minister of Hyderabad to convene a round table conference of all the political bodies immediately, has been passed by the Standing Committee of the Lingayat Conference here under the presidentship of Mr. Basangoda Patel.

Mr. Malikarjanapa, Minister for Health and Jails, was amohg those present.

The resolution also demanded the formation of a constitution-making body to frame the constitution on the basis of responsible government with due safeguards for minorities. The resolution declared that only these methods could satisfy the people of Hyderbad and harmonise Indo-Hyderabad relations.

KARACHI TO BE RENAMED JINNAHBAD?

KARACHI, May 1 (IPA) Indian Press Association understands that Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, is in constant consultations with the Governor of Sind and two Ministers, Pir Illahi Bux and Mir Ghulam Ali, in order to secure their support and co-operation to transform Karachi as Pakistan's permanent Capital.

Karachi, it is learnt, would be completely ceded to Pakistan and its name changed to "Jinnahbad". The Sind Government would be shifted to some place in the interior as its Capital.

"Deepam" Editor Arrested And Bailed Out

ERNAKULAM, April 30, (A. P. I.): Acting under the orders of the District Magistrate, the Cochin State police arrested this morning Mr. Thomas Cherriyan, editor of "Deepam" a local daily, under Sect. 120 of the Cochin Cr. P. Code and released him later on bail. The case has been posted to May 10.

TRIAL OF HABIBAR RAHMAN

Pak Govt. To Assist In Defence

LEEDS, April 30 (Reuter) : The Pakistan Government intends to assist in the defence of Mohammed Habibar Rahiman charged here with unlawfully solemnising a marriage.

For this reason his trial was postponed from today to next week.

Rahman has pleaded not guilty to a charge of illegally "marrying" an Indian merchant seaman, Mohammed Hasan Mir, to Mary Jane Brown, a 19-year-old Irish girl.

The "marriage" was alleged to have taken place at Rahman's house last December according to Islamic law but without notice being given to the local Registrar as required by English law.

MODERNISING U. S. AIR DEFENCES

Need For Speed Emphasised

WASHINGTON April 30 (Reuter): The need for speed in modernising United States air defences was emphasised by the Senate Appropriations Committee in a report today approving an additional air appropriation of 822,000,000 dollars

The Committee said that it believed a seventy group air Force programme was the minimum peace time force capable of providing adequate Security to the United States today

"For the first time the United States can be attacked without warning from the air". the Committee said. "It is the Committee's judgement that this nation should have aircraft equal, or better, in quality, quantity and design than that of any possible enemy".

UDAIPUR'S PLEDGE FOR INDIAN UNITY

Popular Government For Rajasthan Union

UDAIPUR, May 1 (A.P.I.): Rajasthan—acclaimed the biggest Union of State in India—which the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated here on April 18 today came under its first popular Government headed by Mr. Maniklal Verma whose appointment as Prime Minister was announced at the time of the inauguration.

Symbolic of this change-over the Rajpramukh, the Maharana of Udaipur today hoisted the flag of the Indian Union over the Secretariat building where at te same time popular ministers were taking up office.

With the taking over the administration by the people's representatives, Sir S. V. Ramamurthy, Dewan of Udaipur, will now hold office as Adviser to the Rajpramukh. This appointment as also the distrnbution of portfolios among the ministers was announced yesterday.

The Rajasthan Union comprises 10 states with an area of 30,000 square miles and has a population of 42 lakhs. Its estimated annual revenue is over three crores of rupees.

"MIGHTY MEMORY"

Hoisting the flag of the Indian Union, the Maharana of Udaipur, Rajpramukh, pledged himself and the people to the seeking and strengthening of the unity of India.

It was a matter for rejoicing, he said, that the flag was a "mighty memory" and truly characteristic of Indian genius in that it symbolised the inner life of ancient India and resuscitated and re-established it in the Asoka Chakra which encrests the Tricolour standard.

Mr. Maniklal Verma, Prime Minister, in a short speech characterised the occasion as one where bureaucracy snapped off to yield place to democratic government.

Mussoree Taiks On Hyderabad

MUSSOREE, May 1 (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Patiala and Mr. V. P. Menon, States Ministry Secretary, arrived here yesterday and met Sardar Patel.

The Prime Ministers of Madras and Mysore State came today and called on Sardar Patel at his residence. It is understood they discussed the situation in Hyderabad.

Sardar At Mussoree

MUSSOREE, April 30. (A. P. I.): Sardar Patel accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben Patel, Dr. Sushila Nayyar and Secretary, Mr. Shankar arrived here this morning from Dehra Dun.

VIOLATION OF RENVILLE ACT

Indonesian Republicans' View On Plebiscites

BATAVIA, April 30 (Reuter): A report issued today by the "Plebiscite" Sub-Commission of the Dutch Delegation, now negotiating with Indonesian republicans at Haliorerang, said that the Republicans considered plebiscites in their territory a violation of the Renville Agreement of January 17 last which ended two and a half years of intermittent fighting with a truce.

The Republicans, it was stated at the time, accepted the truce on condition that talks were begun on the basis of United States proposals. These included provision for free elections and for self-determination by the people of their relationship with the United States of Indonesia.

In view of today's Republican attitude, the Dutch delegates contended that there was no point in continuing discussions on the desirability of holding plebiscites.

Restriction of plebiscites to Dutch-held territory in Java, Sumatra and Madoera, as proposed by the Indonesian Republican control could be extended but not diminished, the report said.

NEW DELHI, April 30. (A. P. I.) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, is expected to lead the Indian delegation to the World Health Organisation conference at Geneva shortly.

"MAY DAY" CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

Series Of Workers' Rallies Demand Withdrawal Of Repressive Measures

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A series of workers' rallies in various parts of the city marked the climax to the day-long celebrations in Bombay in connection with "May Day."

The two most important rallies were one at the Kamgar Maidan under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the other at Nare Park sponsored by the Socialist Party.

A largely attended rally at the Kamgar Maidan which was addressed by Mr. N M. Joshi and other Trade Union leaders expressed protest against the "repression of the Trade Union movement all over the country" and demanded the immediate withdrawal of "repressive measures" and the release of all the arrested trade union leaders.

The rally sent fraternal May Day greetings to workers of all nations and pledged themselves to fight together against repression and expxloitation. The meeting further reiterated their resolve to strive for the achievement of a democratic state of workers and peasants in India.

The rally condemned the "Government's policy of supporting elements which sought to disrupt trade union movement in the country."

Mr. N. M. Joshi addressing the gathering condemned the recent arrests of labour leaders in the country and said that the Government's unwillingness to try the arrested persons in an open court for the charges made against them itself indicated that they had no evidence to prove the charges. "These actions only show the weakness of the Government," Mr. Joshi said. Mr. Joshi called on workers to continue the fight for civil liberties irresspective of arrests of leaders.

Asoka Mehta's Call To Strengthen Socialist Party

Addressing the Nare Park rally, Socialist leader, Mr. Asoka Mehta, said that the capitalists were the best organised people and unless the workers unitedly put a strong fight against them they would not be able to remove capitalists from power. Mr. Mehta urged upon the workers to devote their energy to strengthen the Socialist Party. Mr. Mehta said that in their fight for the establishment of Workers' Raj in India, the workers should not resort to violence.

The rally passed a resolution deploring the Government's attitude in not allowing the Socialist Party to take out a procession.

All Industrial Workers Line Up For May Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's entire industrial labour joined in celebrating May Day today forgetting for a while their party and union affiliations. The factory areas in the city presented a lively scene with workers out on streets selling May Day flags. Practically all the textile mills and other small establishments in the city remained closed today.

About 4700 workers of the H. M. I. Dockyard and 5,000 workers of the Mazagaon Docks Ltd., struck work today to celebrate the occasion as their managements did not declare the day a holiday. The Dockyard Workers met in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens this morning and condemned the repressive policy of the Government and expressed working class solidarity. The Mazagaon Dock workers also held a meeting at Mazagaon when they took the May Day pledge.

There were no incidents in the city and no attempt was made to defy the Police Commissioner's ban on processions. The Socialist Party held scores of meetings in teh different wards where Socialist flages were hoisted.

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union a meeting was held in the morning when about 5,000 workers took the May Day Pledge. The proceeds from the sale of May Day flags will be utilised to aid those Communist leaders who are held under detention.

The workers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, and the Premier Automobile Company also struck work to observe the day.

MAY DAY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Singapore War On Communists

SINGAPORE, May 1, (Reuter): All police and military leave in Singapore was cancelled today when "all available resources" stood by to enforce the Government ban on May Day processions on assemblies.

No incidents were reported up till noon.

The ban on assemblies followed the declaration last week by a spokesman of the Communist-dominated Singapore Federation of Trade Unions that it would defy the Government ban on processions and 100,000 workers would march through the streets.

In face of the strong stand taken by the Government, the Federation backed down and called off the processions and rallies and this morning celebrated May Day behind closed doors.

One hundred delegates met at the S.F.T.U. Headquarters, sang Internationale and attacked the "Reactionary Government".

The show-down between the Government and the Communists was the climax of dangerous week.

The Singapore Harbour Board strike was practically broken at the week-end when freely engaged labour was working all ships. Intimidators threw three grenades, it was alleged, against strike breakers. Two failed to explode, but the third thrown into a coffee shop injured 12 Chinese who were taken to hospital.

The streets of Singapore today were half deserted, many workers taking a holiday in celebration of May Day on which there was no ban.

All troops were warned not to enter the city.

PARADE OF SOVIET ARMED MIGHT

—MOSCOW, May 1, (U.P.A.): The May Day parade of Soviet armed might through the Red Square presented nearly twice as many infantry, artillery and tank forces and nearly double the number of aircraft which flew over the city as in the two previous years.

Marshal Joseph Stalin, Minister of Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov and nearly all the other members of the Politic Buro were in the reviewing stand at the Lenin Mausoleum.

Thousands of troops marched past while modern Soviet built trucks, massive artillery pieces, and tanks and self-propelled guns were on display. Some guns were so large it took four tractors to tow one of them.

But it was in the air where the Soviet's new postwar military power was displayed at its best. B-29 type, four-engined, long-range strategic bombers—five times as many as were ever before shown here swept majestically across the Square while single-engined fighters buzzed protectively around them.

May Day Rallies In Delhi

NEW DELHI, May 1, (A.P.I.): Mills, factories and some municipal offices remained closed here today in observance of May Day. Workers took out processions in the morning and held rallies in the evening. Industrial establishments granted leave to workers in accordance with the Government of India's decision.

Some newspaper offices also remained closed.

WARSAW: Precautions against disturbances were taken at the British and American embassies as demonstrators paraded with banners attacking the Marshal plan and caricaturing British, American and French leaders.

BUDAPEST: Several hundred thousand people marched in a six-and-a-half-hour procession to hero square where they cheered M. Matyas Rakosi, Deputy Premier, and other Communist leaders.

11 KILLED IN MID-AIR EXPLOSION

LONDON, April 30 (Reuter): Eleven Royal Air Force men died when a four-engined Lincoln bomber, flying from Malta to Britain, exploded in mid air after being struck by lighting over Verquieree near Avignon, Southern France.

The Air Ministry in London had received no news of the occupants of the plane but confirmed that it had crashed while returning from an extended training flight to the Middle East.

Nine bodies, one badly burned, have been recovered from the wreck and have been taken to the British airfield near Marseilles, a Reuter despatch from Marseilles said.

7 Injured In Bomb Explosion In City

BOMBAY, Saturday

Seven persons were injured, one of them - seriously, when a bomb was thrown by a pedestrian at a Chawl in the Nagpada area this morning.

The miscreant, who was responsible for the outrage has not yet been arrested.

News In Brief

KARACHI, May 1, (A. P. I.): A conference of representatives of the Indian Union and Pakistan will shortly be held in New Delhi to discuss questions relating to raw jute and the jute industry, it was learned here today.

SIMLA, May 1, (A. P. I.): The rationing of foodgrains terminated in all the towns of the province today. The East Punjab Government has cancelled with effect from today the East Punjab Rationing Order, 1947.

SIMLA, May 1, (A. P. I.): Hundred thousands acres of the total unirrigated land lewt by Muslims in East Punjab will be brought under cultivation for the next Rabi crop.

SIMLA, May 1, (A. P. I.): The Government of East Punjab has exempted the branches of the All-India Spinners Association situated in East Punjab from liability to tax on trades, professions, callings and employments levied by District Boards in East Punjab.

MADRAS, May 1, (A. P. I.): Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister, Government of India will visit Madras during the third week of this month to acquaint himself with the food situation in the province, it is learnt here today.

CALCUTTA May 1, (U. P. A.): A SCAP trade mission from Japan arrived at Dumdun airport this morning. The mission led by William R. Eaton, top-ranking SCAP Foreign Trade Division official, immediately embarked in a busy day's programme holding discussions with local iron and steel interests.

ANKARA, May 1, (U. P. A.): Kewal Singh, principal Secretary to the Indian Embassy in Ankara, arrived here today with three members of the staff.

It is the first Indian mission since India attained independence. The arrival of the mission was highly regarded by the Turks.

NEW DELHI, May 1, (A. P. I.): The Advisory Council of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi at a meeting today approved a scheme for the formation of a Home Guards' organisation in the Delhi Province.

LONDON, May 1, (Reuter): A Lockheed constellation airliner of Air France has made the first Paris to New York non-stop flight with a commercial load, the Lockheed Company stated here today. Westbound planes normally call at Shannon, Eire.

WASHINGTON, May 1, (Reuter): Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Marshall Aid Administrator, today authorised additional supplies, totalling 15,969,000 dollars to Austria, France, Holland and Italy.

LONDON, May 1, (Reuter): Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Minister of Home Affairs for Ceylon and Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Ceylonese Finance Minister, left London airport today for Ceylon after discussions with the British Government on the Economic relations of the two countries including the position regarding Ceylon's holding of Sterling Balances.

KARACHI, May 1, (A. P. I.): The Sind Government have appointed a committee to advise them as to the means which should be adopted to make up for the loss of revenue in case a policy of total prohibition of intoxicants is pursued.

BOMBAY NEWSMEN CONDEMN POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS

One "Seized By Collar" In A. I. C. C. Pandal: Another Thrown Out Of Congress House

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Police treatment of four city newspapermen, one of whom was held for some time in custody, during last week's A.I.C.C. sessions was described as "callous, high-handed and thoroughly unjustifiable" at a meeting of Bombay journalists this afternoon.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

After hearing statements from the four persons, who included a Press Association editor, a reporter and a roving photographer of a picture magazine, the meeting which was held on the requisition by Mr. Ananth Rao and 5 others passed a resolution which hoped that "these complaints will be fully investigated, that the guilty would be properly dealt with, and that adequate amends will be made to the innocent pressmen who had been victims of police violence".

A suggstion that there should be a press "black-out" of the activities of the Bombay Government and Ministers for a specified period was not proceeded with since the Chairman, Mr. K. Srinivasan of the "Indian Parliament", advised that such an extreme retaliatory step should be withheld until the attitude of the Government on the issue was known clearly

NOT JUSTIFICATION

Mr. Srinivasan said that, meeting shortly after the death of Mahatma Gandhi under tragic circumstances, the country's leaders had "per force" to be protected and, therefore, as large an allowance as was possible should be made in favour of those who had to take the precautionary measures. But this could not have meant that the police could behave unjustifiably and let loose violence on newspapermen and press cameramen who were attending the A.I.C.C. and connected functions on invitation and as accredited representatives of their newspapers. He said that it was significant that at no time had they made an attempt to conceal their identity nor had their credentials been challenged by the police authorities. Under these circumstances, police action against them had absolutely no valid defence.

Mr. Srinivasan said that the offending officers should be properly dealt with and that Government should give Bombay journalists an assurance that newspapermen going about their business would not be harassed henceforth.

"SEIZED BY COLLAR" IN A.I.C.C. PANDAL

Mr. Totu Gupta of "Trend Newsmagazine" said on April 24, the day of the inauguration of the A.I.C.C. he was seated in the press gallery of the "pandal" when he saw his photographer being violently pushed out by a policeman. He intervened and was himself "seized by the collar" by Deputy Commissioner Nagarwala who handed him over to an Anglo-Indian Sargeant. Charging him with a "political" offence, the police dragged Mr. Gupta out of the "pandal", put him in a van and took him to the Esplanade Police Court, where he was held in custody until a telephone call from his wife to Police Commissioner Mr. Bharucha secured his release. Since then, said Mr. Gupta, he had seen the Home Minister and the Governor to acquaint them with the incident and proposed to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru next week in the same connection.

Mr. Gupta said that the policemen and the police officers were in "mufti" and wore pyjamas and white caps.

THROWN OUT OF CONGRESS HOUSE.

Mr. Batuk Desai of Sanj Vartaman, alleged that on Deputy Commissioner Nagarwala's instructions he was thrown out of the Congress House compound on the road on the morning of April 26. He said that Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, whom he saw later, promised to investigate into the matter

Mr. R. Kodial submitted on behalf of Mr. Shridar Telkar, Editor of the Indian Press Association, that they went to cover the Corporation reception to Pandit Nehru at Sir P. Mehta Gardens after an oral invitation from the Mayor of Bombay who had informed them that no printed cards were necessary for the purpose. When they reached the place, they were denied entry into the Gardens by policemen who insisted on permits. Mr. Kodial and Mr. Telkar tried to argue with them. "The only result was that a Police Superintendent poked me in my ribs, pushed me down and I sustained bruises and minor injuries," said Mr. Kodial.

"BLACK-OUT" SUGGESTION.

Suggesting a day's press black-out of the Bombay Government, Mr. R. K. Karanjia of the 'Blitz' said that the reported incidents should "open our eyes to the menace to the liberty of the press." It was time newspapermen stood for their prestige and fought for their rights.. "This is a test case," he contended

The need for positive steps to counter the action of the police with regard to the press and newspapermen were voiced by Mr. A. P. Hudlikar of the "National Standard", Mr. S. Ramdas of the "Peoples Age" Mr. Ghate of "Nava Kal" and Mr. S. Kothari of the "Associated Press of India."

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The resolution on police action said:

"This meeting of the Bombay Union of Journalists draws the attention of the Bombay Government to the reports regarding the high-handed behaviour of the police at the time of the A.I.C.C. meetings, particularly from four journalists of the city.

"The behaviour of police officers involved in these cases in manhandling journalists about whose identity there could have been no doubts and whose credentials were at no time challenged, constitutes a wanton misuse of authority deserving condemnation.

"This meeting trusts that these complaints will be fully investigated, that the guilty would be properly dealt with and that adequate amends will be made to the innocent pressmen who had been victims of police violence.

"This meeting calls upon the Press Advisory Committee to take the matter up with the Government and to see that the allegations are fully inquired into and that proper assurances are obtained from Government, protecting pressmen from harassment in the discharge of their legitimate duties at the hands of overbearing police officials."

Several members of the Bombay Union of Journalists are moving to call another meeting of the Union to consider police action in sealing the press of the "Peoples Age."

CITY JOURNALISTS' HOMAGE TO LATE K. NATARAJAN

Imperial Citizenship Association Extolls His Services In Cause Of Indians Abroad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Union of Journalists to-day condoled the death of Mr. K. Natarajan, one of the founders of the Journalists Association of India and for long its President, at the passing away of a great pioneer in Indian journalism. Members stood for a minute solemnly and passed a resolution recording their grief and extending their sympathy with Mr. Natarajan's bereaved family.

Mr. C. S. J. Rao, Editor of the Globe News Agency, moved the resolution and Mr K. Srinivasan, Editor of the Indian Parliament, presided.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. NATARAJAN

Citizenship Association Extolls His Services To Indians Abroad

The Council of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association have adopted the following resolution on the death of Mr. K. Natarajan:—

"The Council of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association places on record their sense of profoundest sorrow at the lamented death of Mr. K. Natarajan, one of the founders and an Hony. Secretary of the Association since its inception in 1915; and since 1943 its Vice-President till his death on 29th April 1948.

Mr. K. Natarajan's sensitive nature revolted against tyranny, oppression and inequality whether at home or abroad. He surrrndered the J.P.ship as a protest against the ill-treatment of Indians in Kenya in 1923. His humility and unpretentious manner were a source of inspiration to all those who came in contact with him. The passing away of this cultured Indian gentleman will be universally mourned.

"Mr. Natrajan had whole-heartedly identified himself with the cause of Indians abroad and by his writings and speeches had rendered outstanding services to them. His clear-headedness, balanced views and mature judgment helped the Council to advocate more eectffively the cause of Indians abroad. In fact the history of the Association is a record of Mr. Natarajan's services to Indians abroad. In his death the Association has lost one of its best counsels who will always be remembered with respect and affection.

"The Council convey their deepest sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

Agency Of Culture And Learning In City

Governor's Tribute To Hundred Years Of Service By Petit Institute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"You and we all ove a deep debt of gratitude to the distinguished mother of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, who founded the great institute in memory of her only son", said His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, presiding over the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Institute on Hornby Road this evening

It was a tribute to the cosmopolitan spirit, so characteristic of the Parsi community, that an institution, founded and managed by the Parsis, was thrown open to the other communities, continued the Governor.

PIONEER EFFORT

At a time when there were no libraries, when higher education was relatively in a backward condition, it was a great achievement worthy of the highest credit, that the late Bai Dinbai Nesserwanjee Petit, gave a munificent donation which for the past 50 years had become an agency for advancement of culture and education in our city and province, added His Excellency.

His Excellency most heartily congratulated and expressed his gratitude to the generosity of the Petit family and hoped and prayed that the institute might long serve as a centre of learning and culture.

ACT OF SACRILEGE

It had greatly pained him to learn, added His Excellency, that some borrowers failed to return the books lent to them, or returned them in a damaged condition, or made unsolicitated annotations and comments on their margins. This, said he, was an act of sacrilege.

The number of those who took advantage of the library averaged a thousand daily, said His Excellency and added that this revealed its usefulness to the citizens. He further disclosed that the Government of Bombay which was extremely keen on the subject of libraries, would in the next five or ten years, establish a network of regional libraries throughout the province.

Earlier, His Excellency was welcomed by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, the Hon. Secretary of the Institute and Mr. N. V. Jeejibhoy who read the welcome speech on behalf of the President of the Institute who could hot attend the function owing to ill-health.

Before the function terminated, His Excellency garlanded the statue of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit and inspected the Institute Reading Room and Library.

Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay presided over the golden jubilee celebrations of J. N. Pebit institute. Photo shows His Excellency addressing the gathering after receiving a welcome address.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 9, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 21, 1367.
Parsi: Ader 2, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-10 a.m. Sunset: 19-1 p.m.
Hightide: 06.33, 19.52.
Lowtide: 01.44, 12-30.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TEXTILE CLERKS' UNION: General Body meeting at 5-30 p.m., today (Sunday), M. Bhat High School Hall Parel.

SECOND SOCIAL CONFERENCE OF THE OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCE: Today, at Chhaya Theatre, Ambernath, Dist. Thana, at 4 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Masters of Wisdom", today, at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

IPTA SIXTH ANNIVERSARY: Today, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Programme: General Body meeting. (2) Variety Entertainment by various groups of I. P. T. A. and Guest artists. (3) Light Refreshments.

DIAMOND JUBILEE TRUST: Parents Day of the Diamond Jubilee Trust Schools at Hasanabad, Mount Road, Mazgaon, today, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SUBORDINATE STAFF UNION: The first Annual General Meeting today, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gilder Tank Hall, Schools Committee's office, Lamington Road.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: At Home to the President by Dr. C. S. Thakar, at 4 p.m., talks on "Ourselves—Retrospection on Medical Practice in Bombay" and "Medical men and women with post-kraduate qualifications, their ambitions and disappointments", at 4-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. respectively at Podar High School Hall, Santa Cruz, today.

BAND MUSIC: At Parsi Colony today, from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), by City Police Band.

Indian Music at Victoria Gardens, today, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Prof. Abiud Hamid Jafferkhan.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION: Today, Exhibition 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. and Lecture on "Road Safety", at 6-30 p.m., at Headquarters Hall, (Town Hall Compound).

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Sri Devi on "Para-Bhakti", at 4-30 p.m., today.

FIRST AID WEEK CELEBRATION AND EXHIBITION: The Exhibition will be free to the public on Sunday, (2nd May), from 5 to 8 p.m., as usual. There will be a lecture on Safety First by Dr. Gharpure and First Aid Demonstrations by Central Ambulance Corps from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.). This being the last day of the Celebrations Mr. A. V. Misquitta Editor. "India" will preside.

RATIONING STAFF ASSN.: Social gathering today (Sunday), at Sunderabai Hall, Queen's Road, at 5-30 p.m. Mr. V. L. Mehta, will preside.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ (ART AND CULTURAL GROUP): Literary meeting at Podar College, Matunga, today, at 4-30 p.m. Mr. D. N. Perecat, will speak on "Malayalam Short Stories".

KEROSENE QUOTAS

The value of kerosene units on various ration documents for the month of May 1948, have been fixed as shown below:—

LIGHTING:—One gallon in all for business premises and hotels and 1/4 gallon per unit for households.

NON-LIGHTING:—One gallon in all for business premises and hotels and 3/8 gallon per unit for households.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday, May 2.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 S. Y. Navdikar 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad 8-45 S. Y. Navdikar 9-0 Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Vocal Music) 11-0 Screen Hits 11-30 Vub Sound News 11-45 Aajni Kavita 12-15 p.m. Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Vocal Music) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Gajanan Karnad (Shudh sarang on Violin) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Theresa Athaide (Piano) 2-0 The Concert Orchestra of Amsterdam 2-15 Bulbul Sarkar 4-20 J. L. Ranade 4-50 Brahmanand Bhajan 5-0 Kokila Mistry 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G. M. Durrani (Thumri) 6-30 Lalita Venkatram (Vocal Music) 7-0 Kannad Bhavgeet 7-10 Locals 7-15 Kokila Mistry 7-30 Roshanara Begum (Vocal music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Play (H) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

VARIATIONS.

4144 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Sazon Ki Zankar 5-45 p.m. Lalita Venkatram (Vocal Music) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. J. L. Ranade 9-0 Khayal Bihagda 9-20 G. M. Durrani 10-0 Abdul Waheed Khan (Darbari).

BHIKSHU NIRMALANANDA founder and "Jyeshta" of the Gandhi Mission Society, Madras, will be leaving Bombay in the third week of this month for England on a goodwill mission to contact people abroad who are believers in Gandhian principles and ideology, and to create, wherever possible, interest in Gandhiji's teachings. His itinerary will cover some 50 countries in both the hemispheres during a period of three to four years. The Gandhi Mission Society was established in 1931 and all along was receiving guidance from Gandhiji during his life-time.

S. N. D. T. INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Senate Election Results

The following ladies and gentlemen have been duly elected on the Senate of the University in the annual elections held in the month of April 1948, for a period mentioned against their names on behalf of the different Electorates.

Patrons' Electorate: (1) Mr. V. M. Merchant, B.Com., Bombay (Uncontested) 5 years. Graduates' Electorate: (2) Mr. N. M. Kelkar, B.A., Bombay (Uncontested), 5 years; (3) Prof. V. G. Rao, B.A., LL.B., Bar.at-Law, J.P., Bombay (Uncontested), 5 years; (4) Mr C. L. Gheevala. M.A., Bombay (Uncontested), 5 years; (5) Dr. R. K. Yajnik, M.A., Ph.D., Rajkot (Uncontested), 1 year; (6) Dr. Miss Krishna Virji, B.A., Ph.D., Bombay (Uncontested), 1 year; (7) Prof. G. G. Dhru, B.A., S.T.C.D., Ahmedabad (Uncontested), 1 year. Educated Ladies' Electorate: (8) Mrs. Urmila Mehta, B.A., Bombay, 5 years; (9) Mrs. Padmavati Desai, G.A., Ahmedabad, 5 years; (10) Miss Mrudula Munshi, G.A., S.T.C., Bombay, 5 years; (11) Mrs. Sharadagauri Mehta, B.A., Ahmedabad, 2 years. General Electorate: (12) Prof. C. S. Patel, M.A., LL.B., Barroda, (91 Votes), 5 years; (13) Prof. R. D. Karve, M.A., Bombay, (84 Votes), 5 years; Registered Graduates' Electorate: (14) Mrs. Maniben Desai, G.A., Bombay, (137 Votes), 5 years; (15) Miss Shreemati Jhaveri, P.A., B.T., Baroda, (124 Votes), 5 years.

DASHA SORATHIA VANIK NUTAN YUVAK MANDAL: Meeting today, at 4 p.m., at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road to honour Dr. Shantilal C. Sheth, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Zavery, will preside.

The Dabholkar Scholarships

As the Selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1948-49 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the 15th of June 1948 from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (all subsections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed of recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15th June 1948. Poor and deserving female students of the said community studying in Vernacular or English Schools or Colleges, or taking up training in Nursing, etc. are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. The present Dabholkar Scholars if they need further help should make fresh applications.

RATIONING OFFICES HOLIDAY

All the Ward and Area Rationing Offices in Greater Bombay will remain closed today (Sunday) and will remain open on the usual weekly holiday i.e. Monday, May 3, 1948, according to Sunday timings.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 1, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from April 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on May 1, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 103 77 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 112 78 0 0 minus 0.2, BOMBAY 90 79 0 0 0, Calcutta 92 81 0 0.7 minus 1.1, Colombo 86 75 2.0 12.0 plus 2.2, Delhi 106 80 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 99 77 0 2.1 plus 0.9, Indore 102 74 0 0.1 0, Lucknow 107 78 0 0 minus 0.3, Madras 97 82 0 0.9 plus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 86 65 0 0 minus 1.2, Nagpur 110 81 0 0.5 minus 0.1, Patna 102 78 0 0 minus 0.3, Poona 101 71 0 0 minus 0.6, Sholapur 104 78 T 0.1 minus 0.5, Simla 77 60 0 1.7 minus 0.1.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the May 1, 1948:—

Observations from north Lat 25 degrees north and from Eastern Pakistan are very meagre. The seasonal low over Chota Nagpur and the neighbourhood continues to be fairly well-marked. Thunder-showers have been widespread in Assam, Mysore and Malabar and occurred locally in Eastern Pakistan. A few thunder-showers are also reported from the east Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal from the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan to Central India.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 2ND EVENING: +Thunder-storm-rain will be widespread in Assam, Mysore and Malabar and will occur locally in the Eastern Pakistan, sub-Himalayan Bengal, Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. A few thunder-showers also likely in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the north and west Central Provinces, extreme south Konkan, in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain may occur in Assam and in and near Malabar during next 48 hours.

Rukmini Devi Leaves For Geneva

Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, the well-known dancer and lecturer of the Theosophical Society, Adayar, Madras, left Bombay for Geneva by a T.-W.A. plane on Friday.

Mrs. Arundale is on a cultural tour of the Western countries. From Geneva she will go to Paris, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Later she will visit Belgium and Holland. She hopes to be in America by July, in time to attend the annual Theosophical Conference to be held there.

EXPORT OF DOGS TO KENYA

Information has been received from the East African Authorities that from January 1, 1948 the general ban on importation of dogs and cats into Kenya has been lifted but it is still necessary that persons wishing to import dogs should first obtain from the Veherinary Department, Kenya a letter stating that accommodation would be available.

BAN OF IMPORT OF KNIVES

The orders prohibiting the import of knives and other sharp-edged instruments in the Kolaba District, without a previous permit of a Magistrate, will continue to remain in force for a further period of two months from May 4, 1948.

POLICE NEWS

"COOLIES DISAPPEAR WITH VALUABLE GOODS"

The indiscriminate employment of hand-cart and other coolies who are strangers, to carry merchandise, has resulted in the disappearance of valuable goods and consequent heavy losses to shoppers and merchants. Three cases were reported to the Police last week wherein shoppers engaged the services of coolies who were readily obtainable nearby and entrusted the goods to their care. Whilst passing through a crowded business centre the coolies disappeared in the crowd.

The general marketing public especially the business community are warned against employing strangers, but if they do so, they should take good care to see that the man employed does not go out of their sight. Thieves on the look out for prospective victims infest business centres in the guise of coolies.

"GODOWN THEFTS"

Two cases of House-breaking and thefts from godowns were reported to the Princess Street Police Station within a short period. In one case the House-breakers used duplicate keys and committed the crime in broad day light and made away with Electric switches to the value of Rs. 1,000. In the other case they forced open the lock of the godown and removed 14 rolls of rubber Belting costing Rs. 3,000.

These criminals carefully study the topography of the place they intend to break open and are conversant with the movements of and the time when the godown keeper or the watchman is absent and then execute their well-laid plan. It would be advisable for owners of godowns to change the timings of their godown keepers and watchmen periodically instead of allowing them to leave the place at fixed and regular timings with which watching criminals soon become conversant.

"CLOTH CHEATS ACTIVE"

Retail cloth shops established by various Mills for the convenience of Ration card holders, have been attracting large numbers of people, who queue up near the shops to purchase cloth. Many refugees have also been taking advantages of the facilities offered by these retail cloth shops, and cheats have not been slow to devise means of enriching themselves. They mix in the queue along with others. When they find that some of the members have waited for a considerable time and are in a pliable mood, they approach their intended victims, offering to buy them cloth without much delay, and further promise to get them more cloth on the cards of some of the weavers of the mill and induce their victims to part with money, and decamp.

In recent months five such cases were reported to the Delisle Road Police Station in most of the cases the aggrieved persons were found to be refugees. The public are warned not to succumb to tempting promises held out by strangers but to buy cloth directly from the cloth shops concerned.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS ACT

The Governor-General of India has assented to the Bombay Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill, 1948, which has now become law and has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of May 1.

STANDARD CLOTHS PRICES

The following mills wish to make it clear that the prices at which they are selling their bulk standard cloths to wholesale merchants are not more than 45% above the prices fixed on January 20 this year. The increases they have had to make have been necessitated by the very steep rise in the price of cotton and the increased cost of production generally.

The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
The Tata Mills Ltd.
The Swadeshi Mills Ltd.
The David Mills Ltd
The Edward Textiles Ltd.

BRITISH NOTE TO MOSCOW

Full Compensation For Air Crash Demanded

LONDON, May 1. (Reuter): Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador in Moscow, yesterday handed a letter to the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, claiming full compensation from the Soviet Government for the loss of British life and the destruction of of British Viking aircraft in a crash with a Soviet fighter over Berlin on April 5, it was officially disclosed here today.

FURTHER RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICES

NEW DELHI, May 1, (A.P.I.): Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the economic adviser's index, advanced further by 0.5 per cent during the week ended April 10, 1948 and the index which stood at 346.4 (base year ended August 1939-100) was 1.7 per cent more than that of a month ago and 19.2 per cent higher than that for the corresponding week of last year.

Two Communists Arrested At Surat

SURAT, May 1, (A.P.I.): Two Communist workers who had "gone underground" since the beginning of April were arrested by the police yesterday in a village near Surat. The arrested men are: Jayanti Parikh, Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Kisan Sabha and Mr. Jamnadas Modi, Secretary of the Surat District Kisan Sabha.

SHARIAR EXPELLED FROM PARTY

JOGJAKARTA, May 1, (Reuter): Former Indonesian Republican Premier and now Adviser to the Government, has been "formally expelled" from the Republican Socialist Party because he did not "prevent disorganising activity by certain members", the Republican News Agency, Antara, reported here today.

Dr. Sharion and several other prominent socialists broke away from the party and formed a new Socialist Party a few months ago.

AUSTRALIANS MAKE 407 FOR 8

LEICESTER, May 1, (Reuter): In the match between Australians and Leicestershire today, Australians scored 407 for 8 in their first innings. Following are details:—

Brown, b Jackson 26; Barnes, l.b.w. Sperry 78; Miller, (not out) 176; Bardman, c Carroll, b Etherington 81; Harvey, l.b.w. Walsh 12; Hamence, st Carroll, b Wash 7; Loxton, l.b.w. Jackson 4; Johnson, c Lester, b Jackson 6; Saggers, c Lester, b Jackson 6; Ring, (not out) 0; Extras 12. Total for eight wickets 407.

BEIGHTON CUP HOCKEY FINAL ABANDONED

CALCUTTA, May 1, (A.P.I.): The Beighton Cup Hockey final between the Port Commissioners, last year's holders and the United Provinces was abandoned today one minute after extra time had started owing to a blinding duststorm with heavy black clouds which swept over the ground.

At the end of the usual period of play, the teams were on level terms with one goal each.

United Provinces won the toss at the distribution of prizes and earned the right to retain the cup for the first six months.

BOSE AND NATH ELIMINATED

BOURNEMOUTH (Hampshire), April 30 (Reuter).—The Indian pair Dilip Bose and Narendar Nath were eliminated in the semi-finals of the men's doubles in the British Hard Courts Lawn tennis championships here today. Pranjo Kukuljevic former Yugoslav international and J. Oliff Britain, beat them 7-5, 6-4, 3-6 4-6 6-0.

Eric Sturgess, South African holder of the title and Ignacy Tloczynski, the former Polish Davis Cup player, will contest the final of the men's singles here tomorrow in the British Hard Courts Lawn tennis championships.

In the semi-finals today both had straight sets victories Sturgess beat the former Polish international C. Spychala and Tloczynski defeated Howard Walton, of Britain.

Jawaharlal Clarifies States' Policy

ALTERNATIVES BEFORE HYDERABAD & KASHMIR

No Desire To Get Embroiled With Pakistan On Any Issue: No Withdrawal From U. N. O.

NEW DELHI, May 1. (API): The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at a press conference today said that the Kashmir problem could be resolved only by two ways, either by warfare which India was carrying on or by other methods of settlement.

"We have tried both", Pandit Nehru said, adding: "We are carrying on that war and we propose to carry on that war as effectively, efficiently and rapidly as possible till we drive out the last raider from Kashmir territory and when peace and order is established then other steps will follow."

COMPLEX SITUATION

He agreed that a complex situation had arisen and he could not prophesy what the reaction of the Security Council would be to what India might say and what other steps might be necessary, but whatever was going to be done was not going to be pursued half-heartedly.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Leader of the Indian delegation to the Security Council, was also present at the conference and answered some questions.

The Prime Minister said that India was always prepared to negotiate with Pakistan "when there is a reasonable chance to reasonably end those negotiations, but just at the present moment there is no such chance."

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Referring to the resolution adopted by the Security Council, Pandit Nehru said that Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar had already stated their position that some parts of the resolution were not acceptable to India. "We just cannot give effect to them because they go counter to our undertakings to the people of Kashmir, their Government and to the world and are completely contrary to the policies that we have followed. Therefore, it is not possible to give effect to those parts of the resolution more especially relating to the internal composition of the Kashmir Government and to the question whether our forces should be there and to the possibility of outside forces like Pakistan forces coming into Kashmir."

Pandit Nehru said that Government were awaiting the return of other

(Continued on Page 18)

PUBLIC SECURITY MEASURES ACT

Amended Sections Come Into Force

BOMBAY, May 1, (A.P.I.): Certain amended sections of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act and sections inserted by the Public Security Measures (Second Amendment) Act, 1948, came into force in the province of Bombay with effect from today, according to a gazette notification.

The new provisions authorise specified police officers to detain a person without warrant upto a period of 15 days. Under another section, the grounds of detention of a person need be given only if the detenue applies for them.

Some of the amended sections relate to the delegation of powers to police officers.

INDONESIAN DISPUTE

Negotiations To Be Resumed In Batavia

BATAVIA, May 1, (Reuter): Differences were clear, but important issues remained unsolved in the political dispute with the Indonesian republicans as a result of the Jogjakarta negotiations, Dutch well informed sources said here today.

The negotiations, sponsored by the Security Council Good Offices Committee, ended in Jogjakarta yesterday and will be resumed in Batavia next year.

East Punjab Delegation To Inter-Dominion Conference

SIMLA, April 30 (A. P. I.) The East Punjab delegation to the Inter-Dominion Conference on May 3 in Delhi will consist of Sardar Swaran Singh Minister for Revenue and Irrigtion as Leader. Mr M. R Sachdev Chief Secretary, Chief Engineers Sardar Sarup Singh and Rao Bahadur Gitaram Garag and the Advocate General Sardar Harnam Singh as members. The delegation will leave Simla for Delhi on May second.

The conference will discuss the supply of waters of Upper Bari Doab and Dipalpur canals for irrigating Lahore and Montgomery districts of West Punjab.

Labour Ministers To Confer

NEW DELHI, April 30, (A. P. I.): The Labour Ministers of Provinces and important States will meet in Delhi on May 3 and 4 to consider steps to implement the Industrial Truce resolution adopted last December. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, will preside.

FIRST SESSION OF I.N.T.U.C

Congress President To Inaugurate In City

BOMBAY, May 1, (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, will inaugurate the first session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to be held in Bombay on May 16, it is announced.

The session, which will last two days, will be presided over by Mr. Haribarnath Shastri.

JAMMU TROOPS PUSHED BACK

Lahore Press Note On Border Incidents

LAHORE, May 1 (A.P.I.): Indian troops opened fire from across the border on no less than five occasions according to reports from Gujrat received during the past one week. Some of the shells fell near the villages in Pakistan territory though no loss of life or property has been reported, says a press note issued by the West Punjab Government.

The border police picket posted at Chinore, Distt. Sialkot, was again fired at by Jammu State troops. There was exchange of fire but no casualty is reported. During the last week, State troops made a number of similar attempts but on an occasions they either withdrew of their own accord after firing a few shots or were pushed back by the West Punjab Police and the Frontier Constabulary.

But for these border incidents, normal and peaceful conditions were maintained throughout the province.

"Retrace Steps And Prevent Chaos"

CALCUTTA, May 1 (A.P.I.): Opposing the move for reconstitution of the present Ministry in West Bengal, Secretaries of nine District Congress Committees in the province have appealed to Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh "yet to retrace their steps and not try to create chaos in the Congress organisation in Bengal."

Congress Attitude Towards Zamindary Abolition

Bihar Bill Taken As Test Case: New Parliamentary Committee Appointed

NEW DELHI, May 1 (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee concluded is two-day session after having two and a half hour's discussion today. The Committee considered the point of disagreement between the Bihar Government and the Zamindars over the rate of compensation to be given to the latter on the adoption of the Government's Bill for State acquisition of land which has already been passed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly and is now before the Upper House.

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahai, Revenue Minister and Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Finance Minister of Bihar presented the Bihar Government's view, while the zamindars were represented by a twelve-man deputation headed by the Maharaja of Dharganga.

A TEST CASE

The disagreement arose because the Zamindars demanded a higher rate of compensation than what has been provided for in the Bill which recommends compensation equal to three times of their net savings in case of big zamindars and twenty times in case of petty zamindars. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Minister of India, also attended the meeting.

The Congress which is committed to the abolition of the Zamindare system, it is understood, is considering Bihar as a test case which may determine the Congress approach to the agrarian problem of India.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

The Working Committee appointed at today's session the Parliamentary Committee consisting of Dr Rajendra Prasad (Chairman) (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Dr. P. C. Bhose.

STOP PRESS

HAGANAH'S CLAIM

TEL AVIV, May 1, (Reuter): Haganah claimed tonight that attacks by Syrian and Lebanese forces in northern Palestine had been repulsed.

TEL AVIV, May 1, (Reuter): Two British destroyers tonight landed reinforcements at the Arab Port of Jaffa from which Arab refugees continued to escape from the Jewish attackers. British armoured units took up position between those of the Jews and Arabs in the Manshieh border quarter between Jaffa and Tel Aviv.

NIZAM'S CENSORSHIP ON CARTOONS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 1 (A. P. I.): The Nizam's Government today issued an order imposing censorship on cartoons. Editors, printers and publishers of all newspapers and journals in the State shall in future according to a press note, have to submit cartoons before publication to the Secretary, Home Department (Police).

EGYPTIAN DENIAL

CAIRO, May 1 (Reuter): The Egyptian Minister of National Defence, Haidar Pasha, tonight categorically denied reports published abroad that Egyptian army forces had crossed the Palestine frontier.

SIX-POWER TALKS

LONDON, May 1 (Reuter): No agreement has been reached on the political future of Germany in the six-Power talks now going on in London, a statement issued tonight by the British Foreign Offices on behalf of the French, United States and United Kingdom delegations said.

CLASHES AT MOSLEY'S MEETING.

LONDON, May 1, (Reuter): Prime Minister, Clement Attlee and other leading spokesmen of the Labour Government turned out today to address May day crowds who gathered despite heavy showers of rain. Strong forces of police had to intervene to break up clashes at a meeting of Sir Oswald Mosley's "Union Movement" in East London.

SWITZERLAND BEAT PAKISTAN.

MONTREUX, May 1, (Reuter): Switzerland, beating Pakistan in the doubles today, gained a two to one lead in their first round Davis Cup tie. The Pakistan pair, M. Alam and Iftikhar Ahmed were beaten by Max Albrecht and Hans Hounder 7/5 6/4 6/4.

DAVIS CUP.

DUBLIN, May 1. (Reuter): Ireland won the first two singles matches in the first round of the European Zone Davis Cup tie against Luxembourg here today.

Martial Law Proclaimed In Athens & Crete

Sequel To Hand Grenade Attack On Greek Minister Of Justice

ATHENS, May 1, (Reuter): Martial law was proclaimed today in Athens district, the Peloponnesus, Crete and other Greek islands, a few hours after a grenade attack on M. Christos Ladas, Greek Minister of Justice, who was gravely wounded in the head and stomach. Doctors were tonight fighting for his life.

The alleged assailant, a 22-year-old street sweeper named Efstration Moatcoyannis, was taken to hospital unconscious. One of the police guarding the Minister was killed.

Three grenades were thrown but one failed to explode.

Police said the alleged attacker was a member of "Opla" war-time Communist militia.

He was wearing an airman's uniform.

A Greek air force sergeant was also taken into custody in connection with the assassination attempt.

The entire Athens police force was ordered to stand by.

MINISTER WOUNDED

M. Ladas, aged 55, was about to step into his car outside his home this morning when the first hand grenade was thrown, wounding the Minister, his driver and a policeman.

A second policeman standing in a doorway fired at the assailant, who threw another grenade, wounding both the policeman and himself.

Another man was seen to run away down a side street.

Moatcoyannis regained consciousness in hospital and was reported to have nodded when police asked him if he had acted on orders from the Communist party. M. Ladas was critically wounded and doctors were undertaking a head operation in an effort to save his life.

His condition was tonight described as "not completely hopeless".

King Paul, M. Themistocles Sophoulis, the Premier, M. Constantin Tsaldars, vice-Premier and other cabinet Ministers saw Ladas in hospital.

M. Sophoulis, other Cabinet Ministers and the Deputy Chief-of-Staff held an emergency conference and decided to impose martial law, empowering the military authorities to make arrests without warrant, impose curfews and censor internal mail, but not the press.

"Drastic measures will be taken to crush Communists terrorism", a Government spokesman said.

60,000 "Reds" Trapped

Chinese Govt. Troops Claim Recapture Of Linyu

SHANGHAI, May 1, (Reuter): A "battle of annihilation," waged against 60,000 communists trapped near Kienyang in Western Shensi, is drawing to a "successful conclusion", according to pro-Government despatches today.

Government troops claimed to have recaptured Linyu, the last Communist-held city in the area 90 miles northwest of Sian, and to have taken prisoner several high Communist officers.

While the real situation at Weihsien and Changto remained obscure, Government troops today claimed to have encircled more than 20,000 Communists between Lintse and Litu, 80 and 100 miles east of the Tsinan provincial capital respectively.

Burmese "Reds" Clash With Military

RANGOON, May 1, (U.P.I.): The Communists continue to foment trouble in some parts of Burma.

On receipt of information about concentrations of the Communist insurgents on the Sagain Myingyan border, military forces have been despatched to deal with them.

Military forces have also been despatched to deal with Communist uprisings in the Prome district as well as to Henzada district.

Fifty-four Communists are reported to have been killed and eighty others injured, in the course of an engagement between a military party and a strong force of insurgents, in the area north of Daiku town, in Pegu district. Forty-nine Communists were also captured.

Anti-Nizam Conference

AKOLA, May 1 (IPA) Indian Press Associations learns that "Anti-Nizam Conference" (Nizamshai-Wirodhi-Parishad) will be held at Amraoti on May 10.

Many prominent people have taken the initiative in the matter and preparations are apace with great enthusiasm.

A committee of journalits is appointed to give publicity to the proposed Conference.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Government of Bombay has set up a Special Organisation for Industrial and Technical Education in the Province and has appointed Mr. J.A. Taraporevala, Principal College of Engineering, Poona as its Joint Director.

The institutions and schemes such as Engineering College, Poona, Technical Institutes and Schools at Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Surat, Dhulia and Bombay and the post war reconstruction Schemes regarding degree courses in Textile Manufacture, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Training of Technical personnel abroad etc. will be transferred from the Departments of Industries and Public Instruction to this Special Organisation.

"PROGRESSIVE MUSLIMS" OF BOMBAY TO JOIN CONGRESS

BOMBAY, May 1 (A.P.I.): "Progressive Muslims" of Bombay have decided to join the Indian National Congress, identifying their political aspirations with it, and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema for the advancement of religious and cultural life.

At a meeting of the leaders of the Muslim Progressive Group held here under the presidentship of Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi, it was stated that out of 20 district Muslim Leagues in the province twelve already been dissolved and the members were in search of a new political party.

The meeting adopted a resolution mourning the death of Mahatma Gandhi and pledged itself to strive for the principles for which he died.

Criticising the decision of the Muslim League council at its meeting in Madras the Progressives called upon the Muslims to join the Congress and strengthen the hands of progressive and democratic forces led by India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The meeting asked Muslims to join the Jamiat-ul-Ulema for the advancement of their religious, educational and cultural life.

The meeting requested the Governments of India and Pakistan to fully protect the life, property, religion culture and education of the minorities, and advised the refugees to return to their respective homes and thus ease the tension in the country.

By another resolution, the progressives requested the Constituent Assembly of India and declare Hindustani written in Urdu and Devnagari as the national language. The resolution said that this had been the stand of the Congress since the last twenty years and the language is the symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity and common Indian nationalism."

Irgun Breaks 'Cease Fire' Order

Rejects British Demand To Give Up Its Positions: Arabs Cross Frontier And Encircle Jewish Settlements

TEL AVIV May 1. (Reuter): Arab regular forces from the Lebanon and Syria were said by Haganah High Command to have crossed the frontier into Palestine at dawn to-day and encircled three Jewish settlements in Upper Galilee.

Haganah denied reports that the invaders had captured one of the settlements, Ramoth Naphtali, but said the Lebanese had reached its perimeted. The other settlements were Dan and Dapneh.

This invasion report came as Arab military talks went on in Amman, King Abdullah's Mountain Capital in Transjordan, while the United Nations Political Committee was meeting again in Lake Success to resume its efforts to find a Palestine solution.

The Iraq Regent, Emir Abdul Ilah, in an Order of the Day, called on the Iraq army "to save Palestine from Zionist imperialism" with the "full cooperation of the Arab armies advancing with you in the march on Palestine.

Reports reaching Jerusalam said a large force of Syrian irregulars had entered Palestine and heavily attacked Jewish settlements, including Dan at the source of the Jordan.

The first big clash between British troops and Jews since the partition decision five months ago was reported from British army headquarters in Jerusalem to-day.

Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders intervened with an armoured car, mortars, two-pounders and anti-tank guns last night to drive back Jews of Irgun Zvai Leumi who started a new attack on the Arab seaport of Jaffa, Seventy Jews were killed. A British N.C.O. was killed and five other soldiers were wounded.

'CEASE FIRE' ORDER BROKEN.

Irgun had broken the 'cease fire' order in the no man's land between Arab Jaffa and Jewish Tel Aviv, the British said.

To-day, British troops moved into the Jewish-held Manshieh quarter of Jaffa, after Irgun had handed it over to Haganah forces, completing a three-part agreement to prevent a change in the 'status quo' in the area.

Irgun said earlier, they had refused a British demand to give up their positions and had blown up the British police station. Southern Manshieh "was turned into a mound of destruction," Irgun claimed.

Truce was imposed on Jaffa on Thursday by British ultimatum.

Arab-Jew Fighting Flares Up Again

JERUSALEM, May 1 (Reuter).—Arab-Jew fighting has flared up again in both Jerusalem and the Arab port of Jaffa in spite of truce efforts by the British.

In Jerusalem after two hours of quiet, two heavy explosions rocked the Arab suburb of Katamon and Jewish sources said Haganah bomb crews had penetrated Arab-held territory and destroyed attack bases.

A Jewish Agency spokesman had said earlier that the British had warned the agency that they would "use all military measures" unless the Jews stopped attacking Katamon.

Jewish sources also said that the Arabs had asked a British Officer, Brigadier C P Jones, to approach the Jews for truce terms.

In Jaffa the quiet which had reigned since a British ultimatum imposed a truce on Thursday was broken late last night by a sudden burst of automatic fire and mortar shelling from an Arab outpost in Abu Kebir against the outskirts of Jewish Tel Aviv.

The Jews returned the fire and shooting was continuing.

British troops were under orders to take over at midday today the border stretch between Arab-held Jaffa and the Jewish-held Manshieh quarter waterfront battle ground between Jaffa and Tel Aviv.

Major General H. Muray, British Military Commander of the Lydda District, issued the order after lengthy consultations with Arabs and Jews.

It stated that it would be in force "as long as the British continue to hold the mandate."

Haganah (Jewish) forces occupied without resistance yesterday the strategic village of Yazour on the Jaffna-Jerusalem highway, Haganah sources reported.

Reports that Jews had occupied Palestine's General Post Office in the Centre on Jerusalem were denied by Mr H. Maccal, Post Master General.

READY FOR DECISIVE ACTION

DAMASCUS: Arab military talks were continuing in Amman, Capital of the Transjordan, after a secret conference of Arab leaders addressed yesterday by King Abdullah of the Transjordan, according to a report received here.

He spoke of liberation of Palestine by Arab armies "very soon" and liquidation of the Zionist problem "once for all."

Emir Abdul Illah, Regent of Iraq, the Prime Minister of Syria and the Lebanon and the Defence Ministers and Chiefs of Staff of all three countries were present and after hearing King Abdullah divided into political and military committees.

After the first Committee ended Jamil Mardam Bey, Syrian Prime Minister, said: "We are all ready now for decisive action."

Safwat Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Volunteer Army in Palestine, is a member of the Military Committee.

Emir Abdul Illah, who flew back to Baghdad out left his Defence Minister and military staff in Amman, issued an order of the day to the Iraqi army calling them to "save Palestine from Zionist imperialism" with "the full cooperation of the Arab armies which are advancing with you in the March on Palestine."

No official sources in Damascus could confirm or deny reports that the Syrian army had crossed the Palestine border.

Aussies Recruited For Fighting In Palestine

SYDNEY, April 30 (Reuter): Australian ex-servicemen have been offered up to £40 a week here to go to the Middle East and train troops for Palestine fighting, a reliable source said today.

He said that both Jews and Arabs were making offers, and several ex-officers—including one expert in commando training—had been signed up as instructors by the Arabs.

Both sides were maintaining the strictest secrecy, and no official or organisation here would admit that recruiting was going on.

Men who signed on and left Australia would be booked in such a way that no indication of their destination would be given.

They would be given a normal reason for their trip, and in addition to the high pay all living expenses would be found.

In some cases it was said life insurance policies for several thousand pounds were included.

Mr. Arthur Calwell Australian Immigration Minister said in Canberra tonight the Australian Government would refuse passports to Australians seeking to go to Palestine to fight for either side.

He added that if people tried to get passports by subterfuge they would forfeit all claims to the protection of the Australian Government Social Services.

DRAINAGE WORKS FOR SURAT

Gilder Lays Foundation Stone Of Municipal Scheme

SURAT, May 1 (A.P.I.): Dr M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, Government of Bombay, laid the foundation stone of the municipal drainage works this morning.

The scheme costing about Rs. 113 lakhs will be completed in about seven years' time.

Dr. Gilder congratulated the municipality on having courageously taken up a huge but essential scheme for the town. "Only when the local bodies are able to complete such schemes on their own account we can say that real Swaraj has been achieved.

Dr. Gilder hoped there would be no more slips between the cup and the lip. He felt that it was a good thing that the municipality had planned a sewage farm instead of allowing the gutter to flow into the river. If Poona experience showed that there would be great demand for manure made out of sewage refuse.

Dr. Gilder assured the municipality that Government would give as much priority as they themselves got for such schemes.

May Day Round-Up

LONDON, May 1 (Reuter) Labour marched through the streets of the world today in traditional May Day celebrations.

In Moscow, Stalin watched the tanks thunder across Red Square while new jet fighters screamed overhead.

In Tokyo, half a million Japanese gathered at the imperial palace.

In Trieste, "border area" between East and West, rival demonstrators clashed.

BERLIN, May 1 (Reuter): 2,00,000 Berliners demonstrated in the German capital today, half of them in the Lustagrten in the Soviet Zone and half in the Platz Der Republik, British sector.

Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky Soviet military chief in Berlin decreed in a May Day order that all property seized by the Nazis in the Soviet Zone should be returned at once to political parties, trade unions and other democratic organisations.

RANGOON: May Day passed off quietly in Rangoon where a long, orderly procession through the city's streets was the highlight of day long celebrations by workers throughout Burma.

Thakin Nu, the Premier, appealed at a rally of several thousand workers for unity "to build a strong and prosperous Socialist State as embodied in the constitution".

BANKOK: Siam celebrated May Day by inaugurating a labour union.

(SEE PAGE 11)

TWO BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN 24 HOURS IN NIZAM'S STATE.

Hyderabad (Dn.), May 1, (A. P. I.): Barely 24 rours after the bomb explosion in a sub-post office in Secunderabad, a violent explosion shook the Nizam's General Post Office on Abid road—the main street of Hyderabad—an hour before dawn today. The blast smashed a street lamp 20 yards away and caused slight damage to the outer wall of the Post Office. There were no casualities and no arrests.

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(8683)

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Wanted a Spinning and a Weaving Master for an uptodate big textile unit consisting of about 12,500 spindles & 2,000 looms. Salary no consideration Only first grade gentlemen need apply stating terms and past experience along with their certificates etc., to Box No. 8287A "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted an experienced Storekeeper with good reference for honesty and integrity for a big textile unit in U.P. Apply stating terms and past experience along with certificates etc. to Box No. 8287 "Bombay Chronicle"

MEDICAL ADLET

Wanted students interested to learn Homeopathy by Correspondence. No matter where you are. Apply Dr. K. C. Dutt, B.A., M.B. The Standard College of Homoeopathy (Govt. Regd.). 21, Daryaganj Ram-Bhavan, Delhi.

8592

Qualify as doctor with authorised degrees like--L.M.S., M.D., M.B.B.S., B.Sc., M.Sc., etc. in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, entitling to practice, acceptable as proof of your ability. Prospectus free. Registrar, Vocational University, Amritsar.

8687

TO BE LET

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LAND LEASE

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MISCELLANEOUS

Gramophone sound boxes & main springs of assorted sizes are now available at competitive prices. Trade enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton Ltd. 43 Park Mansions, Park St. Calcutta-16.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

VISVA-BHARATI SANTINIKETAN

APPLICATIONS stating age, qualifications, previous experience, domicile etc. with copies of recent testimonials are invited for the following posts in the Government of India sponsored Teachers Training Institute in the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.

Vice-Principal for Teachers College for Music and Dancing: (Rs. 250-10-350). Candidates should be graduates and must hold diploma of a recognised Music College with previous experience of teaching music to senior students. Must be conversant with theory and practice of both deshi and marga styles of Indian Music and should have general knowledge of and acquaintance with instrumental music and different schools of Indian Dance.

Vice-Principal for Teachers College for Basic Education: (Rs. 250-10-350). Must hold high degree in Education of Indian or Foreign Universities with previous experience of teaching and management of training schools. Should be thoroughly conversant with the principles of Basic Education and problems of Indian rural life as a whole and capable of teaching professional subjects.

Senior Teacher for Dancing: (Rs. 150-10-250). Should have diploma of a recognised Dancing Academy and previous experience of teaching senior students in Bharat-Natyam and Kathak schools of Dancing. Preference will be given to those having academic back-ground in addition to qualification in special subject.

Senior Teacher for Weaving and Spinning: (Rs. 150-10-250). Must be graduates with diploma in weaving with at least three years experience in teaching.

Senior Teachers for Fine Arts and Clay-Modelling: (Rs. 150-10-250). Must be graduates with diploma in Fine Arts with at least three years experience in teaching.

Instructor Accompanist: (Rs. 75-5-150). Must be proficient in imparting training in string and drum instruments.

Instructor for Wood-work: (Rs. 75-5-150). Should have diploma and experience in imparting training in the subject.

Instructor for Agriculture: (Rs. 75-5-150). Should have diploma of a recognised Agricultural Institute with experience in imparting training in the subject.

All candidates must be able to use English and either Hindusthani or Bengali as medium of instruction. All posts carry benefit of provident fund and dearness allowance at 17½ per cent of salary. Applications should reach the office of the Registrar, Vinaya-Bhavana, P.O. Santiniketan, West Bengal on or before the 25th May 1948. (8349)

DISPOSALS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AUCTION SALES.

PLACE OF SALE:—Ordnance Depot, Mokameh

DATE & TIME:—17.5.48 commencing at 9 a.m. if necessary, on 18.5.48 at 9 a.m.

STORES:—A large accumulation of PAINTS, DEGCHIES, HAND WINCHES One Ton and 10 Tons, GAS MANTLES, TENTS, YELLOW BAR SOAPS, WATER-PROOF COVERS, ETC.

AUCTIONEERS:—M/s. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., 5. Mission Row, Calcutta

The stores may be inspected at site by arrangement with the Officer-in-Charge of the Depot.

Full details and conditions of sale will be announced at the time of auction.

All or any of the stores may be withdrawn from auction. if required.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS), 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta. Phone Cal. 6800. 8348

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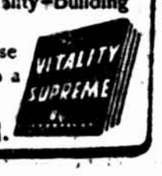

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay May 1

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being Saturday In view of some easing of control over iron and steel, the general feeling was better Cotton Mills shares failed to show any important change as traders are inclined to await Government action in view of the mounting rise in cloth prices Tata Steel Defds were privately quoted at Rs 1650 At this level there was some liquidation and Defds after declining at Rs 1635 rallied at Rs 1645 but again quietened at Rs 1632/8

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 1.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1964	93	10	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1960	101	1	0
2-1/2 p.c.	96	12	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	3	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	11	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	99	6	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. non-Terminable...	98	15	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	98	14	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	8	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	4	0
3 p.c. 1957	101	11	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	101	4	1
3 p.c 1966-68	101	5	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	99	7	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-59	105	0	0
4 p.c 1945-52	101	10	0
4 p.c 1960-70	111	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	105	0	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	113	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	116	0	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS.			
2-3/4 p.c. U P 1961 ...	98	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	98	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	101	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	101	6	0
4 p.c. Punjab 1940 ...	98	14	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	6	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	98	14	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c. C. P 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c. N.-W F 1952 ...	99	10	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1961-66	100	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust.	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Munnicipality City	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1959	116	0	0
6 p.c. Municipality 1954.	118	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. New Municipal 1977	100	10	0
6 p.c. K. P. T.	110	0	0

New York Cotton Prices Decline

NEW YORK, April 30

Opening losses extended on liquidation, notably in old crops, reflecting uncertainty over the immediate export prospects, reports of curtailment in the Georgia mills and favourable weather news. Feeble rallies were short-lived with trade demand indifferent. The market continued under the influence of apprehensions regarding the immediate export prospects talk of mill curtailment, favourable crop news and renewed uncertainty over currency devaluations abroad Prices later steadied on trade support and some buying based on expected higher mid-April parity price The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK April 30

May	37.72—28
July	37.17—21
July Highest	37.24—14
July Lowest	37.00—38
October	32.90—07
December	32.23—07
March	31.91—07
Middling spot	38.55—28

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK April 30

May	37.57—34
July	37.10—27
October	32.83—17
December	32.08—17
Middling spot	37.55—25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON April 30

Consols 2-1/2	£76-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c	£103 7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	£102-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£111-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£113-/58
Chartered Bank of I A. and China	£12-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£119-1/2
National Bank of India	£38-1/4

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 7,454

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON April 30

T.T. London, on	
New York selling	4.0276
New York buying	4.032b
Montreal selling	4.0275
Montreal buying.	4.032b
Zurich selling	17.34
Zurich buying	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK April 30

U.S. price of foreign silver	74-5/8 cents

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO April 30

May	2.45-1/2
July	2.33
September	2.31-1/4
December	2.31-1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 1

The Bullion market opened steady to-day but prices declined on moderate liquidation Later on there was scattered support and the market steadied

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 176 and improved at Rs 176 5 under moderate buying At this level there was fairly large liquidation and Silver declined at Rs 175. Thereafter there was scattered buying and the market steadied at Rs 175/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 175/2 Forward Gold opened at Rs 117 and quietened at Rs 116/11 Ready Gold was also placed at Rs 116/11 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs 74 8

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs		
Ready Silver	176	4	0
Forward Silver	176	6	0
Ready Gold	116	14	0
Forward Gold	116	14	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, May 1

The Produce market was quietly steady with restricted business Castorseed May delivery opened at Rs. 35 4 and declined at Rs. 134/4 while September delivery after touching Rs. 146/4 quietened at Rs. 145/6. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality ..... Rs.	34	8	0
Coromandal ready	34	0	0
Bold ready	33	8	0
April-May	32	9	0
June-July	32	9	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	31	4	0
May delivery	135	13	0
September	144	15	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	27	0	0
April-May	32	9	0
June-July	32	9	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready	18	0	0
Groundnut May	18	2	0
Groundnut June-July	18	8	0
Linseed Oil	16	6	0
Castorseed First Pressing ..	19	10	0
Castorsed Commercial quality	17	14	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 1

The cotton market opened steady but prices declined on further liquidation of May contracts

In view of tenders against May contracts, long interest was being transferred to later deliveries and there being few offerings, differences widened and July was quoted Rs. 24 over May option

May delivery opened at Rs 690 and after declining at Rs. 682 steadied at Rs. 685. July opened at Rs. 714 and declined at Rs. 705, in sympathy with weakness in May contract but rallied at Rs 708

To-day 11,750 bales were tendered against May contract The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C May ..... Rs.	684	8	0
I.C.C. July	710	0	0
I.C.C September	717	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contract is 1075 cent points belo New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, April 30

May Highest 715; Lowest 699; Closing 699.

July Highest 732; Lowest 718; Closing 718.

Sept. Highest 737; Lowest 724; Closing 724.

NEW YORK HIDE PRICES.

NEW YORK, April 30, (UPA): The following were prices of hides on the New York market today:

Spot cow hides 30-1/2 cents per pound.

June future close 29.15 cents traded.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 30

American Telephone and Telegraph	153-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	25-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	36-1/2
Chase National Bank	35-3/8
Sinclair Oil Co.	22-1/2
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	45-1/2
General Electric Co.	34-7/8
General Motors	55-1/2
Engersol Rand	137
International Nickel	29-1/8
National City Bank of New York	39-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co	5-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-1/4
Texas Corporation	59-3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	112-3/4
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	54-1/2
U.S. Steel Corporation (common)	75-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	23-1/8

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, April 30

Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, April 30

Silver: Spot 45 d

Forward 45 d

BOMBAY ROUTS CENTRAL INDIA

Men's National Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay	8
Central India	1

Bombay's overwhelming victory over Central India by 8 goals to one enabled them to enter the semi-final of this year's Men's National Hockey Tournament.

Outmanoeuvred and outgeneralled, the Central India side never emerged on the top after their promising but abortive fight during the first quarter, in which they maintained equality after being down by one goal in the ninth minute of play. The imposing tally registered against the visitors was partly due to the brilliance of the local forwards who appeared to a formidable combination after the inclusion of Gabriel who replaced the injured Rodrigues in the centre-forward position; and partly due to the careless display of Babban in the visitors' goal.

Gabriel, who filled the position of centre-forward instead of the inside-right to which he is accustomed, gave a sterling display and was certainly better fitted to fill that position than Rodrigues. His speed, ball control as well as his shooting ability must mark him as one of the best forwards in Indian hockey today. The first goal that he scored, the third for his side was both clever in its conception and neat in its execution. Nimal had a shot at the goal, Babban kicked the ball while rushing at it and Gabriel lobbed the ball into the net over the head of the custodian to score a very intelligent goal.

Another goal that deserve mention was the first by Nimal which placed the local side in the lead once again after the scored were 1-1. Off a pass from Pillay, Nimal stopped the ball and while it was still waist high hit it with a tennis-like shot and sent the ball into the roof of the net. Pillay, showing a marked welcome to form and even positive brilliance scored two of the side's goal, the other scorers being Nimal, two, Gabriel, two, Keshav one, the first of the match when he pushed the ball into the lower left hand corner of the net from a penalty corner and L. Fernandes who scored after a solo run.

The inner trio finctioned very well and was admirably supported by the intermediate line. In the deep defence Gentle appeared to have a good deal of his confidence restored and showed sound stick-work.

If the visitors deserve any mention at all it is because of their great fall. Only a couple of seasons ago such was their power that they may well have reversed the score of the match. To-day they appeared as a disintergrated side without the semblance of cohesion.

Gendalal scored the only goal for their side after a scrimmage to bring the score to level.

The teams:

Bombay—Leo Pinto; O. Ferreira and R. S. Gentle; H. Perumal, Keshav Dutt and M. Vaz; Kishenlal, M. Pillay, G. Nimal, Gabriel and L. Fernandes.

Central India—Babban; Munir and Rajanna; Mohanlal, Durga Prasad and Rozario; Gendalal, Daniel, Santoo Ram, Pillay and Champalal.

Sunday's matches at 4-40 p.m. Delhi vs Faridkot (Replay); at 5-45 p.m. East Punjab vs Mysore.

Mahaluxmi Infirmary And Home For Destitutes

King George V Infirmary and Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitute.)

Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh visited the King George V Infirmary and the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for destitutes at Haines Road, Mahaluxmi on Thursday. She was received and introduced to Members of the Committee and superior staff of the Salvation Army who are in charge of the Infirmary and Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute and the Statutory Beggars under the Bombay Beggars Act. Her Excellency was conducted to the several Wards of the Infirmary, the residential quarters of the beggars, the Loom section, the Dispensary, etc. She expressed her pleasure for having an opportunity to see the Institution.

"Mr. SHAIKH IBRAHIM MAGDUM of Nasik, who is a very keen Shikari has shot a full grown tiger on the 16th April, which was a nuisance to the villagers and had destroyed several heads of cattle, near the village Anjeneri, 14 miles from Nasik. The Tiger measured 9 feet. After two days' constant pursuit, the Tiger was killed in a very difficult ridge of Anjeneri mountains.

FORMATION OF NEW BULLION ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY

MARWADI CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT

The Secretary, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay, has addressed the following representation to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department:—

My Board have carefully studied the circular issued by the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., regarding formation of a new association named, "The Bombay Bullion Association Ltd." above and they desire me to convey their considered opinion on it for the kind attention of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister.

My Board are aware that the Committee of the Cabinet in its Report on the control of forward trading in Bullion in the Bombay Province has recommended for the recognition of one association for the said trading. In the Committee's report it has been stated that out of the existing associations dealing in forward trading in bullion, preference should be given to the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., for the simple reason that the Exchange under reference is the oldest Exchange for the bullion trade. Apparently the Committee's view seems a logical one. But my Board do not desire at this stage to examine the merits and demerits of the Report but they are constrained to point out to the Government the false propaganda being carried out by the self-interested share-holders of the said Bullion Exchange through mis-representation and mis-interpretation of the wordings of the Report as it is wilfully shown in their circular wherein they have stated in its first paragraph that the Government have announced that the recognition would be given to the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., only.

In the opinion of my Board, it appears that the Report of the Committee of the Cabinet has not been considered by the Government as no Press Note has been published nor any communication has been received by the Chamber in this connection. If the presumptions of my Board are correct, it is clear that no final conclusion has been made so far as the announcement of recognition of the Bullion Exchange is concerned. In these circumstances, my Board could not make out as to what has transpired the Bullion Exchange to declare in writing that the recognition would be given to the said Exchange. Of course my Board are unaware of any correspondence exchanged between the Government and the said Exchange regarding the recognition of the Association. As such, my Board earnestly request the Government to throw some light on the subject to dispel the doubts which have grown rapidly among bullion merchants at the appearance of the said circular.

My Board further desire to point out 'inter alia' the two terms given in the said circular which are most objectionable and against the canons of all logical aspects and devoid of all reasonableness. The one is the offer for sale of the premises of the Exchange. The value absoutely an exorbitant price.

The other term is the fee for membership which is fixed at Rs. 10,000. This amount is in no way a deposit amount. This amount of fee is of an unprecedented character and extraordinarily large. As such my Board lodge a strong protest against the said circular in general and to the value fixed for the premises as also the fee fixed for enrolment of members of the new association in particular, for these terms are quite arbitrary and one-sided as no distinction has been made between the old members of the Exchange and the new ones who may desire to enrol as members of the new Association. These terms completely fall short of principles based on democracy.

My Board further understand that the intention of Government to have direct control over bullion trade is only to destroy unhealthy speculation and to curb large-scale speculative manipulation as these elements are detrimental to the genuine trader as well as to the consumer. The Board fully fall in line with these view-points of the Government but in their opinion these objects can be achieved only if the association which would receive recognition from the Government for the purposes of bullion trade be formed on fully democratic principles. Accordingly Government should take care to see that these important facts must not lost sight of so far as the formation and recognition of any association is concerned.

FEW SUGGESTIONS.

With the above objects in view, my Board respectfully desire to put forth before the Government the following few suggestions for their consideration:—

1. The members of this Chamber and the Bullion Exchange, except the share-holders of the Exchange, should meet together and discuss the form of constitution for the proposed new Association. A provisional Board be appointed for this purpose by the representatives of the said Exchange and this Chamber. Here it would not be out of place to mention that the Chamber has already convened a conference of the representatives of the existing three associations dealing in bullion on Jan. 3, 1948. A copy of the circular and the draft minutes of the said conference is enclosed herewith which speak for themselves.

2. The Provisional Board be authorised to select the site of the new building and to make an estimate of the cost thereof.

3. To meet the cost and other preliminary expenses for the establishment of the new association, debentures be issued and a reasonable amount of deposit be fixed. The amount of deposit must not exceed more than Rs 10,000.

4. The admission fee for new members be fixed and that should not be more than Rs. 2,500. No admission fee should be taken from the existing members of the Chamber and the said Bullion Exchange. However, if it seems desirable, a nominal admission fee be taken from old members of this Chamber and the Bullion Exchange.

5. The Provisional Board be authorised to purchase the premises of the existing Bullion association, should its offer be reasonable.

In my Board's opinion, if these suggestions relating to the formation of the new Association and its constitution are carried out, no difficulties would be experienced by the members or the merchants dealing in forward trading in bullion.

In conclusion therefore, my Board most respectfully and earnestly request Government to ask the Bullion Exchange Ltd., to act upon these suggestions. If the above suggestions or any other suggestions recommended by the Government are not acceptable to the Bullion Exchange Ltd., my Chamber alone is willing to act upon these or any other suggestions recommended by the Government to their entire satisfaction. It, therefore, follows that in these circumstances, recognition be given to this Chamber. My Board further urge Government that under no circumstances the new Bullion Association referred to in the above circular be given a chance for recognition of the bullion trade. The question of recognition should not be finalised without giving an opportunity to this Chamber for expressing its views on it.

My Board request the favour of an early reply to this representation and would be glad to know as to what action Government propose to take or have taken in this respect.

MILLIONAIRES & TAX EVASION

Shanmukham Says He Had Been Misreported

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, drew the attention of the Finance Minister to the statement reported to have been made by him at the conclusion of his speech in the Dominion Parliament on the 29th March that "No honest man who pays his tax HAS become a millionaire" and pointed out that the statement could not have actual support as it had really become possible to amass wealth without evading tax. The Chamber expressed doubts as to the correctness of the Press reports of the speech which had created a wrong impression in the public mind, particularly the commercial community, and desired the Finance Minister to correct the same.

The Finance Minister had replied to the Chamber that it was not his intention in any way to impute motives of dishonesty to millionaires in the country as a class and much less to the commercial community of India. He pointed out that his speech had been misreported in the Press and the word "HAS" was used in the above quoted sentence instead of the word "CAN" which distorted the entire sense of his sentence and had given a wrong import.

Seven Killed I Train Collision

CALCUTTA May 1 (A.P.I.)—Seven persons were killed and fifteen others injured, three of them seriously, when a workmen's train collided with a goods train at 8.25 on Friday night a few miles from Jamalpur railway station on the Sahebganj loop of the E.I. Railway.

A relief train with the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Jamalpur, accompanied by the medical officer and other officials proceeded to the scene of the accident and rendered first aid.

The cause of the accident is under investigation.

COASTAL SHIPPING FOR COAL TRANSPORT

New Delhi Conference Discussions

NEW DELHI, April 30.

Proposals for increased utilisation of coastal shipping for coal transport from Calcutta Port were discussed in New Delhi yesterday at a meeting between the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport and representatives of Indian Shipping companies.

Those present included Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, Secretary, and Mr. Chakravarti, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Mr. V.P. Bhandarkar, Member of the Railway Board, Mr. L. T. Gholap, Controller of Indian Shipping, and Messrs K.P. Shaw, N.H.G Grant and J.W. Dixon, representatives of shipping companies.

Discussions yesterday revealed that owing to the increased rice exports from Burma and other factors it would be difficult for the shipping companies to guarantee a steady shipping programme of 34 ships a month as recommended by the Standing Committee. The Committee will now consider ways and means of meeting this target by other measures.

The Committee took note of the large number of foodgrain wagons waiting under load at Sabzimandi and appointed a sub-committee to go generally into the question of coordinated movement of foodgrains from ports so as to eliminate wastage of rail transport.

JAPANESE TRADE IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Dr. Ackerman Advocates Minimum Restrictions

WASHINGTON, April 30 (Reuter): A minimum restriction on the Japanese manufacturing industry compatible with security is advocated in a report issued today by Dr. Edward Ackerman, who was a special consultant attached o the Natural Resources Section of General MacArthur's headquarters in Japan.

He advocated Allied action "not indulgent but understanding" to strengthen Japan's economy and raise her living standards.

In a series of recommendations Dr. Ackerman said Japan should be granted reasonable access to foreign markets for manufactured goods and effective technical assistance should be available.

He said that the reparations programme should not apply pressure to Japanese food resources, forests or metal mining industry, and should not draw heavily on current production which demands metals, woods or fibres in quantity.

"Only by remedial action to improve the economic situation can we hope that democratic seeds will fall into a favourable environment". he concludes.

Labour Inspection Services Conference

NEW DELHI, May 1, (A.P.I.): A technical conference of representatives of Government Labour inspection services will be held at Kandy in the last quarter of 1948.

All Governments invited by the I.L.O. to be represented at the preparatory Asian Regional Conference have been invited to send representatives to the Kandy Conference. The agenda will be Labour inspection with special reference to recruitment and training of Labour inspectors; employment of women in Labour Inspection Services: role of the inspectorate in the enforcement of measures intended to ameliorate working and living conditions and standardisation of the collection and publication of information obtained by Labour inspectors in the various countries.

NEW CLOTH MARKET FOR AHMEDABAD

BOMBAY, April 30 (A.P.I.): It is reliably understood that a new cloth market called "Akhil Hind Kapad Mahajan" is being promoted in Ahmedabad by some of the leading citizens with a view to meeting the increased demands of the trade and to help the rehabilitation of those refugees from Pakistan who had been previously connected with the cloth trade.

The provisional Committee is making efforts to enlist the active co-operation of the millowners and citizens of Ahmedabad in this cause.

Refugees and others interested may communicate with the Secretary, Akhil Hind Kapad Mahajan, Sarangpur, Khadayatass Wadi, Ahmedabad.

Jawaharlal Clarifies States' Policy

(Continued from Page 14)

members of the delegation, including Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, and then they would consider the matter fully. But there would be no departure from whatever basic policy Governmeht had laid down.

NO WITHDRAWAL FROM U.N.O.

Pandit Nehru categorically emphasised that dispite what had happened in the U.N.O, there was no uestioqn of India withdrawing from the world organisation.

HYDERABAD SITUATION

Turning to Hyderabad, the Prime Minister reiterated that the Indian Union could not possibly tolerate any part of Indian territory, inside or on the borders to be potential foreign bases. There could be only two alternatives to Hyderabad just as in regard to any other state, namely, accession or some form of subsidiary association. In the case of accession, it would be partnership in the Union and not submission to the Union and in the case of a subsidiary association, such association does not get the benefits of the Unio.

Government, he said, even as individuals, acted on the compulsion of events and no doubt the Hyderabad Government was not out side the spher of compulsion of events.

WAR OR ACCESSION

Referring to his Bombay speech in which he was reported to have stated that the alternatives before Hyderabad was "war or accession", the Prime Minister attributed this statement to an incorrect translation of his Hindusthani speech. In fact he mentioned neither and explained that what he said was that Hyderabad situated as it was, must have the cloest possible relation with India or else there must be conflict. No doubt he had spoken on acoession also and Government do hold that Hyderabad must become part of the Indian Union because of various factors such as geographical, economic, military and political which none could ignor-

The Prime Minister was asked as to how Government reconciled Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyanger's statement that India would not accept the decision of the Security Council, but on the other band, a representative of Czechoslovakia was being nominated on the U.N.O. Commission.

NO INCONSISTENCY.

Paidit Nehru replied that it was three months ago that the question of nominating a member on the Commision came up and India was asked to nominate and it was then that the name of Czechoslovakia was mentioned and it was long before the changes in Czechoslovakia had taken place. Since we first made the made the nomination, nothing had happened and it was taking effect now. After explaining the stand taken by the Indian Delegation Pandit Nehru pointed out that what the Commission was going to do or not was a different matter. India had nominated a representative and she could not withdraw it. It was difficult for him to prophesy as to what Pakistan would do. The resolution was a complicated one. As a matter of fact, the first step in the resolution would have to be taken by Pakistan. Pakistan might indicate the steps they would take and would not take. A theoretical acceptance of the resolution and uractical implementation of it were different. Out right rejection of the resolution would have one effect and modified rejection was another thing.

Asked if India could accept the resolution in parts, Pandit Nehru said that India's approach to the matter was different from that of the Security Council. One of India's grievances had been that the whole origin and nature of the problem had not been considered There was a lot of talk about plebiscite, but the point remained that the question of a plebiscite had been raised unilaterally by India and nobody else. The question was not about a plebiscite but the conditions precedent to it.

AYYANGAR CLARIFIES ISSUE.

Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar replying to a question a sto whether Government would co-operate in the event of the Secretary-General of the U.N.O. now proceeding to implement the resolution without seeking modifications in it, said that the Secretary-General could not commence implementing the resolution unless India, before his doing so, undertook to do things which the Security Council had considered to be appropriate measures which we should undertake. There was a stage between the assing of the resolution and commenicement of its imlementation which had got to be gone through—that was our own agreement to undertake to do things that had been suggested to us. As a matter of fact, he did not think that the Council would consider it worthwhile to implement certain other parts.

AVOIDING MILITARY CONFLICT.

The Prime Minister replying to another question recalled that at the time when India took the Kashmir issue to the Security Council there was the danger of military opeations spreading and possibly involving India in a military conflict with Pakistan. India wanted to avoid that. She had, however, felt that in the course of the military operations, she would have had to hit at the bases of operations which were in Pakistan across the border. In a military sense India would have had to do it but on political and for other obvious reasons, India did not want to do that an in order to avoid that, she went to the Security Council to prevent Pakistaan territory from being used as the base of operations. Unfortunately, however, even to-day Pakistan territory was being used as bases of operations. It was absolutely true that not only small arms but things like 'ack ack' guns which ob things like 'ack ack' guns which obviously tribal people did not posses, howitzers and mountain batteries of Pakistan were being used against our aircraft, presumably by people trained by the Pakistan Army. The fact that Pakistan was supporting the Kashmir raiders was more established to-day than ever before and there was abundance of proof. But the Prime Minister maintained it was India's desire not to get embroiled with Pakistan on this or any other issue and therefore India did not think in terms of any conflict with Pakistan. India shall continue her activities in Kashmir territories and as far as possible India shall avoid crossing over into Pakistan territory.

AZAD KASHMIR GOVERNMENT'S PROPAGANDA.

Pandit Nehru said that India had not recognised the socalled Azad Kashmir Government. He referred to "a hundred per cent falsehood" spread by the Azad Kashmir Government and published in Pakistan and further given currency by some of Pakistan ministers of alleged blinding of men by the Indian army at Rajaori. Pandit Nehru recalled the reports published by correspondents who had visited the area soon after it was liberated. Just before Indian rtoops arrived there, there was a general massacre of civilian population and the whole place was reduced to a rubble and a large number of women were carried away. It was horrible and a senseless massacre. Oddly enough, when these things were happening, suddenly the story went out from Lahore that the Indian army had blinded four thousand meni. It was one of the most outrageous lie. He would like to know how these four thousand men were blinded and where were the blinded persons now. This was on a piece of the whole propaganda that was being carried on behalf of the Azad Kashmir Goovernment

ONLY AN ADVICE.

Answering further questions Mr. Gopalasamy Ayyengar said that the decision of the Security Council was not a legal decision. It was in the nature of an advice offered. It was open to the Council under certain other provisions of the Charter to take legal action, but this particular resolution only recommended certain measures to the two governments, India and Pakistan—measures which in their opinion were appropriate for bringing about a peaceful settlement. Therefore, it was not a decision which was imposed upon either Government. Legally the situation was not one in respect of which sanctions could be applied straightaway.

RESUME OF HIS BOMBAY SPEECH

Referring to the Hyderabad situation, Pandit Nehru gave a resume of his Bombay speech in which, he said, there had been an error of translation as reported. He had said that Hyderabad was so situated that it must have the closest possible relation with India, or else there must be conflict. There was talk of independence of Hyderabad. Independence signified independence in regard to foreign relations and defence—war. If Hyderabad could not have that right of war and defence and foreign relations, then it was not independence. The Indian Union could not possibly tolerate any part of the Indian territory inside or on its borders to be potentially capable of being made into foreign bases. No Government in India could tolerate it and India's general policy must inevitably be to prevent that happennig. It would endanger her security and lead to constant and ceaseless conflict.

Hyderabad must, therefore, necessarily form part of the Indian Union. Having said that the question of accession as such, which India considered inevitable sometime or other was not the primary issue to-day. But certainly India had never talked in terms of forcing by military methods any state to accession.

RAZAKARS HOSTILE ACTS.

The Prime Minister emphasised that the Razakars were a private army which was controlling or at any rate harassing large parts of Hyderabad State. Either the State Govenment sympathised with them and encouraged them or were incapable of controlling them. There was no other third explanation. These Razakars are undoubtedly commiting what might be termed in international languages 'hostile acts' against the Indian Union. If the Hyderabad Government is encouraging and supporting them in those acts, then that Government is committing hostile acts if it is not doing so, it is incapable of controlling them and then the Government does not count at all. That is the fundamental question and other things take a secondary place.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

The Government of India was naturally interested in seeing that these additional armies that were being raised were not raised and were not armed. The result was that normally, whatever arms the Government of India might have supplied them were not supplied. Government of India had information that Hyderabad was trying their utmost to get all manner of arms from foreign countries. Many were smuggled in. The Government of India had caught many in the act of being smuggled. It was found that they were being imported from various countries in Europe. Some were stopped and some of course went though. "All these active preparations for war", the Prime Minister said, "were hardly in keeping with the standstill agreement or peaceful intentions and inevitably any warlike apparatus that we might have given them were stopped and to that extent we did not follow the standstill agreement either".

The Prime Minister stated that Hyderabad Government had said in regard to the Razakars' activities that certain irresponsible people had committed certain acts; but largely they had denied the charges against Razakars. For example, they had denied that Mr. Razvi had delivered a certain speech but the Government of India had got sufficient proof to maintain that the speech was made—the exact room in which it was delivered, the time at which it was delivered and in whose presence it was delivered.

CEYLON'S STERLING BALANCES

Agreement Reached In London

LONDON, April 30 (Reuter): Agreement was reached on Ceylon's sterling balances during talks here with the Ceylon Delegation headed by Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Minister of Home Affairs, the British Commonwealth Relations Office announced tonight.

"Agreed recommendations are being made to the two Governments." the announcement said

The sterling balances amounted to £ 53.000,000 at the end of 1947.

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, and Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Minister of Finance, leave here by air for Ceylon tomorrow, after their successful talks which also covered the establishment of a Reserve Bank in Ceylon, promotion of economic developement, and monetary cooperation generally.

Colonel J. L. Kotelawala, Minister of Transport and Works who with Sir Oliver has had "satisfactory" talks on Civil aviation and other matters will leave with the other Ministers.

LAND FOR REFUGEES

Mr. G. S. Raisinghani, President Sindhis' Association, Bhusaval, writes as follows:

In response to my letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" of April 17, I have received a number of letters inquring about more details with regard to the lands for the refugees in Bhusaval. Since the points of inquiry are common, I reply to them through these columns.

The lands are situate at a distance of 2 to 17 miles from the Railway Stations and quite near one or the other village. The refugees' families can stay in the villages or in the huts which may be erected on the lands. Wood and rafters from the forests will be supplied free for the purpose. Cultivation depends upon rainfall which is 30 to 40 inches a year and is more than enough to raise various crops. There is no canal irrigation but there are wells and there is lift irrigation by means of 'mohts'. Those Sindhi refugees who are desirous to till land should form Registered Societies of 12 to 25 members each and settle down on lands in colonies. A meeting of Presidents of these Societies will be convened at an early date at Bhusaval on hearing from them. The lands will be shown to them in site and the further details will be settled personally. The lands will be allotted to each Society according to its needs and the number of its members.

There is a Sindhi Primary School at Bhusaval and a Secondary School will be opened next month. There are houses available for rent at Bhusaval and other villages near the lands.

Technical guidance and assistance as well as financial aid will be given by the Agricultural and the Revenue Departments of Government of India according to the various Government Resolutions in this behalf.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

The charges for radio telegrams to ships at sea transmitted through the radio station at Karachi and Rangoon will be:—

1. Plain language telegram Rs. 0-15-0.
2. Code (5 letter word) Rs. 0-10-6.

Southern Command's New G. O. C-In-C

POONA, April 30, (A.P.I.): Lieut.-General Maharajshri Rajendra Sinhji will take over charge tomorrow as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command from Lieut.-General E. N. Goddard, who is leaving back home in June.

LABOUR RETAINS SEAT

LONDON, April 30, (Reuter): Labour retained its Parliamentary seat in yesterday's by-election in Southwark, South London, but with a slightly reduced majority, it was announced today. The figures were:

Roy Jenkins, 8,744; James Greenwood, Conservative, 4,623.

In the general election the Labour candidate polled 9,336 votes and the Conservative 3,654. The by-election was caused by the resignation through illness of the member Southwark has long been a Labour stronghold.

Crusade Against Graft, Gambling And Crime

Anti-Corruption Police Detect 154 Cases In One Month

The Anti-Corruption and Textile Branches of the Bombay C.I.D. during March 1948, tracked down 154 persons. There were 6 cases of bribery and corruption, 2 of theft and criminal misappropriation, 4 of gambling and the remaining 132 of breach of control and textile control orders.

A Deputy Inspector of Police was caught while receiving illegal gratification while a Sub-Inspector was trapped for committing the same offence. A Sub-Inspector and another member of the police force, who had been suspended for smuggling in the dock, have since been dismissed and the latter was further found guilty of receiving illegal gratification.

SENSATIONAL CASES.

One of the most sensational cases detected by the Anti-corruption Police has been that of two millionaires and financial magnates and their employees who were arrested on the charge of falsification of accounts for the purpose of unloading currency notes of high denomination in contravention of the Demonetization Ordinance. Another case of this type was that of a man who had obtained a sum of Rs. 1,250 from an applicant for railway wagons by promising to secure for him priority by bribing a high Railway official. The man was trapped by the Branch.

NOTORIOUS GAMBLER.

A notorious gambler was arrested for offering a bribe to a Police constable and a punter was caught while receiving money for screening an accused person in a gambling case against legal punishment. One person was arrested for receiving race-horse bets and a gambling den was raided and 3 persons were arrested for receiving similar bets. An Army Naik and Signalman were arrested while trying to dispose of electric batteries believed to be stolen property.

SMUGGLERS OF CLOTH.

A proprietress of a city factory and her manager were arrested for failing to declare stocks of sugar and 61 bags of the commodity hidden by them were seized. A businessman was arrested for trying to illegally transport 5,100 lbs. of yarn to Karachi and another one was hauled up for disposing of 6,825 yards of English cambric. Two of the latter's partners, who had gone out of the city at the time of his arrest, are to be arrested. A 'Nakhoda' of an Arab dhow trying to smuggle cloth and yarn to Baghdad was intercepted and arrested. A case of clever smuggling of cloth the Howrah was detected and a city godown where empty cases of tea packed full of cloth were stored was raided.

SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS.

The Branch was responsible for getting an Assistant Electrical Engineer of the Public Works Department hauled up and convicted under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 6 months' jail and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or 3 months' jail in default. A gang of 5 dock thieves was hauled up and they got sentences of one and two years. 16 other persons, whose offences were detected by the Branch, were convicted and received sentences of jail and fine following successful prosecutions.

KARACHI MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 30.

Following are today's quotations:—Cotton Roller NT 81, Punjab 289, F 99, LSS 77, Four F 68, May Delivery 61/8. Market hold steadier. Spot business Bales 1,600. Arrivals Bales 888, Exports 4,480 Bales out of which 4,000 for continent.

Cotton Seeds NT 6/12, Desi 7/8, Market was steadier. About 10,000 bags exported today.

Copras 51, for Kathiawar ports. Copra Oils 62/8. Fully steadier.

Gold Tejabi 112/8, Sovereigns 74/8, Silver Coins 128. Market firm for Gold and quiet for Silver.

HAPUR MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, May 1.

Silver Forward 176/6, Opened 176/2, Yesterday Closed 175/8.

Gold Forward 117/2, Opened 117, Yesterday Closed 116/14, Bardana Asar 87/8, June 106, Oats Ready 8, Jeth 8/1, Opened 8/1/6, Yesterday Closed 8/1/6. Gur Ready 13/4, Fagan 10/15/9, Opened 10/14, Yesterday Closed 11/10, Baishak 11/2, Shakar 13, Khandesari Sugar Crystal Unchanged, Wheat 17/8, Gram 11/12, Barley 9/12 Maize 8/8, Bajra 9, Juwar 8/4, Peas Ready 9/12, Jeth 9/4, Arhar Ready 10, Jeth 9/11, Urad 18, Moong 15/8, Masoor 12, Prices improved Arrivals disappointing.

Sarson Ready 21/8, Jeth 19/4, Oil 65, Oilcake 8, Moongphali 13/8, Taraseed 16 to 18, Methi 13.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, April 30

STOCKS: Were fractionally irregular but gains slightly predominated in moderately active trade. The uncertainty with regards to the labour situation and the international monetary fund foreign currency devaluation statement failed to generate aggressive selling pressure. Motors were virtually unchanged despite the CIO autoworkers setting May twelfth for the chrysler corporation strike. The average were industrials 180.71 and rails 58.69. The market remained slightly mixed with still mostly fractional losses in slight majority. Good corporate news and prospects again helped assorted oils, and department stores while some sections, chiefly heavy industry, rails, and west stocks, met light pressure. The averages generally finished a trifle lower. The session closed irregular.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, May 1

Coiryarn Beypore 140/145; Quilandy 145/155; Fibre Garbled 110; Ungarbled 100; Coconuts Raw 125/127/8; Dry 130; Cocoanutoil 420; Copra Office 275; Dilpasand 285; Madrasnottam 320; Pepper Wynaad 945; Country 925; Dryginger Chernad 295; Ernad 285; Coffe Robusta 145; Timber Pali 40/45; Junglewood 27/8/35; Vellapine 35/40; Benteak 35/40; Teak 100/110 Mango 3/3/8; Teak 12/15; Rosewood 13/15.

WORTH STREET TRADING DULL. HIGHER.

NEW YORK, April 30, (UPA): Trading remained dull except for fairsized sales in drills and twills for the third and fourth quarter delivery to the clothing trade.

Despite indications of higher prices as a result of the demand for higher mill wages and the rise in raw cotton, buyers in most categories practised a conservative policy on new purchases.

Sheetings were dull and generally unchanged.

SIND REFUGEES' DEMANDS

The three day Conference of the Hindu and Sikh refugees from Sind convened on the occasion of the Bombay Session of the All India Congress Committee, concluded its deliberations under the Presidentship of Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani, President Sind Provincial Congress Committee and terminated after adopting fourteen resolutions. More than 300 delegates, representing various refugee associations and Panchayats of Hindu and Sikhs of Sind that have scattered all over India attended the Conference.

A feeling of deep resentment and bitterness at the treatment accorded to them was expressed by various delegates. It was unanimously expressed that the Hindus and Sikhs from Sind had for once and all quitted their homeland and there was no returning now.

The Conference asked the Union Government to speed-up the evacuation of the four lacs of Hindus that still reminded in Sind, as it had become impossible for them ta continue to live there any longer. In one of the resolutions, demand was made to set up an inquiry committee to inquire into allegations of corruption and ill-treatment by officers in charge of some of the refugee camps, and to associate non-official Sindhis with the agency appointing such officers. Another important demand made was to include Sind in all arrangements for exchange of properties, prisoners, protection of religious places and trust properties made regarding Punjab, and to pay to refugees fifty per cent of the value of their property left in Pakistan to help them to rehabilitate themselves. Concern was expressed over the fact that Muslim Government servants that had opted for Pakistan were given jobs on their return to the Union and Hindu refugees employed here were being asked to quit to make room for them. Finally a Committee of action comprising of fifteen persons was appointed to take necessary measures for implementation of the resolutions passed.

It was further resolved that a deputation consisting of five members of the Committee should wait on the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru on behalf of the Sind Refugees.

The president advised the Sind Hindus to adopt themselves to the changed cohditions.

Concluding Dr. Choithram stated that Hindu and Sikh refugees from Sind were not beggars at the doors of the Indian or Provincial and States Governments. They were here in India by their right as their displacement was the result of partition of the country. It was, therefore, the foremost duty of every citizen of the Indian Dominion, and of Central, Provincial and States Governments to relieve the suffering of the refugees, and more so of the Sindh refugees as they had lost their homeland entirely, and to see to it that they were all rehabilitated without delay.

More than fifty speakers participated in the deliberations.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO April 30

CHICAGO GRAINS: Eased reflecting beneficial weather forecasts with less anxiety over the possibility of a rail road strike and a two cent reduction in the CCC wheat buying price today contributory factors. Commercial interests bought wheat on the scaledown based on a supplemental wheat flour export allocation for the current quarter and improved domestic flour business.

WOOL TOPS STEADY: 15 TO 85

NEW YORK April 30 (UPA): Wool tops remained steady, 15 to 25 higher.

Closing prices included:—

May 182.5—183.5
July 182.5 traded
October 182.5—182.6
December 182.5 traded
March 1949 181— 182
May 1949 181—181.5
July 1949 179.5—181.

GOLD STOCK RISES TO DOL. 23,167,000,000.

NEW YORK, April 30 (UPA): The Federal Reserve Board today reported that for the week ended April 28th, the nation's gold stock rose to 23,167,000,000 dollars.

Money in circulation fell to 27,682,000,000 dollars.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Previous Closing	37.17
Today's Opening	37.17
Difference	Nil.
Today's Closing	36.90
Difference	—27

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY. May 1.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila May	685	0
Silver Bullion Forward	176	14
Silver Chamber	177	2
Gold Forward	116	12
Sovereign	74	8

PHENOMENAL RISE IN CLOTH PRICES

Sequel To Removal Of Stamping Of Prices

The prices in the city cloth market wholesale and retail have registered a steep and phenomenal rise since the Government announced its decision for the removal of the stamping of prices. The communique's statement to the effect that for the coming three months the Government will wait and watch the developments has provoked the cloth dealers to charge fancy prices.

Enquiries made by a representative of "Chronicle" show that the prices since Saturday last have gone up over 200 per cent. The following quotations were furnished by a well-known firm dealing in cloth.

Finer varieties of cloth for shirting have shot up to nearly Rs. 1-8 per yard as against the previous rate of As. 12-4 per yard. Coarse shirting cloth prices have increased by four annas to cost nearly 14 as. a yard. Prices of dhoties have nearly doubled in prices and cost about Rs. 12 a pair, which could have been had for a sum of Rs. 6 or thereabout. In the case of mill cloth, the wholesaler had to pay as much as Rs. 2-1 per yard as against 12 as. 4 pies of last week. The price of voiles had increased from 14 as. to Rs. 2/8 per yard last evening. This increase represented only the price the wholesaler paid to procure the cloth from the mills. However by the time the average consumer could get the cloth, the prices would have soared up anywhere between 50 and 75 per cent, representing the margin of profits of the wholesaler and retailer. The entire trade channel seems to have been upset in the course of last six weeks, and quotaholders are complaining of being mercilessly "tossed" between the millowners and the wholesalers.

An official of the Bombay Millowners' Association characterised the present increase in cloth prices as "illogical and unnatural", and suggested as an immediate solution "complete abstinence from the market on the part of the consumer, retailer and the wholesaler" till the situation settled down to normal

Asked whether Government would be in a position to keep cloth prices at a reasonable level as assured along with the decontrol policy, he stated that it would be "impossible to check the price of manufactured goods in the absence of a control in the price of raw material"

The rumour that representatives of millowners have been summoned to Delhi to discuss the present textile situation, on inquiries, is found to be baseless.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

OUR NATIONAL GAME. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP. BOMBAY DISILLUSIONED. SOME BOUQUETS. EYE-OPENER FOR MEN. DUTY OF CONTROLLING BODIES. MEN'S NATIONAL. ZONAL TO FOLLOW. TESTS FOR FIVE DAYS.

The sporting atmosphere of Bombay is now surcharged with hockey What with the National Championships for women and men—and Tommy Emar Gold Cup, we are having a surfeit of what we may call our National game. Some ultra-nationalists are likely to upbraid me for calling a foreign game like hockey as our National game.

But I prefer to give the place of honour to the game in which India is World Champion than to gilli-danda, hu-tu-tu or atya-patya about which the world outside knows nothing. As a matter of fact there is so little of science and artistry in them that they are better left in the background of sport

Of course wrestling commands a large patronage in almost all parts of the country, but it is restricted more or less to professionals. Amateur wrestlers have still to find a place in the international arena. It is likely a few of our men would be sent to the World Olympiad this year. How they will fare there remains to be seen. I hope they will uphold India's prestige in this ancient sport.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

After all we had five teams for the women's inter-provincial, U. P., and C. P. coming in at the elevent hour. That's very sporting of them. I hope they will make up their minds early, so that the Tournament Committee may not be put into extra difficulties. And that will give them sufficient time for practice.

Barring Bombay and Bengal, the other teams were not up to the mark. I have no doubt however that the experience these girls have gained this year will stand them in good stead in future. C.P. and Berar, without Yvonne Smith and Gwen Smythe were like a shadow of its former dazzling combination. The story goes that these girls are going back to their old province. I wonder!

BOMBAY DISILLUSIONED

After the defeat of the Bengal Tigers, which was practically their provincial side, by the Bombay City in Emar Gold Cup, it was generally expected that our provincial team would carry away the National title with ease. Bengal, last year's runners up, were undoubtedly the strongest up-country side. But when they were beaten by one of our local clubs,—though all conquering champions,—what doubt was there that our formidable provincial combination would make short work of them.

But our stalwarts were thoroughly disillusioned in regard to the estimation of their rivals. Bengal played a magnificent game and forced the champions to go all out to gain the verdict by the narrowest margins,—and that too after a second meeting.

SOME BOUQUETS

The main credit for holding Bombay's fort goes to Pansy Thomas, their diminutive skipper and right-back. She allowed little rope to her opponents to break through her last line of defence. In this she was ably assisted by her colleagues—particularly Edna Arklie, left back, and Louise Lynn, centre-half.

Much was expected of Bombay's brilliant forward line who scored as many as 10 goals against Madras. But they found in Betty Catchik, Bengal's Captain and pivot, and Jackie MacQueen and Merlyn Stracey, full-backs, hard nuts to crack. I think an exchange of position between Mabel Kubes and Yvonne Smith might have produced better results.

EYE-OPENER FOR MEN

However there was no question about Bombay's superiority. The result truly reflects their narrow supremacy over Bengal. The latter's weakness lay in their shooting department. If their inside forwards had the marksmanship of Yvonne Smith or Mabel Kubes, they might have turned the tables on their opponents. Nevertheless it was a treat to watch the meteoric flights of the four wingers, Ray Salway and Gwen Smythe of Bombay, and Yvonne Bagram and Doreen Stevens of Bengal.

On the whole it was clear that our women have taken to the game seriously. Their stick-work and positional play were beyond reproach. And they fought their battles as strenuously and keenly as any champion team would.

DUTY OF CONTROLLING BODIES

It is highly praiseworthy indeed that our women should make such excellent progress within so short a period. If they maintain this rate of progress, it will not be long before they challenge the sterner sea for a fight on even terms—certainly not with old crocks but with robust young men.

Every one wishes now that the game should spread throughout the country and among all communities. It depends upon the controlling bodies and clubs—in particular colleges and schools—to encourage such a movement. Then it will not be at all difficult to send a team to the international competition in 1952 Bombay has given the lead, despite financial losses. Will the other provinces follow them?

MEN'S NATIONAL

The Men's Championship is going on at the Bombay Gymkhana ground. Teams from far and near have come to test their strength on the all-Indian anvil. One by one the soft ones are making their exit, leaving the stronger ones to fight the issue between themselves. Among the departees are Bihar, Rajputana, C. P. and Berar and Hyderabad. Bombay, Bhopal and Delhi have crossed their initial hurdles fairly easily. During the next few days we shall see some really top class hockey.

Bombay has shaped well so far and high hopes are entertained in all quarters that our men would succeed in emulating the fine example set by the women. Well, Leo Pinto here's a chance for you to show Pansy Thomas that you and your mates can also rise to the occasion

ZONAL TO FOLLOW

It is an excellent idea on the part of the IHF to stage a Zonal Quadrangular after the Inter-Provincial. The most outstanding players from the four zones,—North, East, South and West as demarcated by the Board of Control for Cricket in India,—who are now playing in the National Championship will be selected to represent each zone. This will help the All-India selectors to pick out the most suitable ones for the World Olympiad. The competition is bound to be a very entertaining and interesting one as the competing teams will represent the cream of Indian hockey. It is gratifying to note that public enthusiasm is gradually rising. May we hope that it will reach its zenith by the time the last stages of these tournaments are reached?

TESTS FOR FIVE DAYS

The final itinerary of the West Indies tour has now been published. The tourists will make their debut in India with a four-day match at Poona against West Zone commencing on October 23. Then they will meet a CCI XI at the Brabourne Stadium. After that they will proceed to the North playing their first Test match at Delhi from November 10 to 14.

The second and the fifth Tests will be staged in Bombay, one in early December and the other in February. But why five days for the first four?

The rulers of Bombay Cricket seem to be still asleep in regard to their annual festival. They are unable to make up their minds as to what they should place before the public in place of the Pentangular. When everybody is thinking in terms of the zonal, why don't they take the hint? It is bound to succeed if it is staged in its proper time—that is, second half of November.

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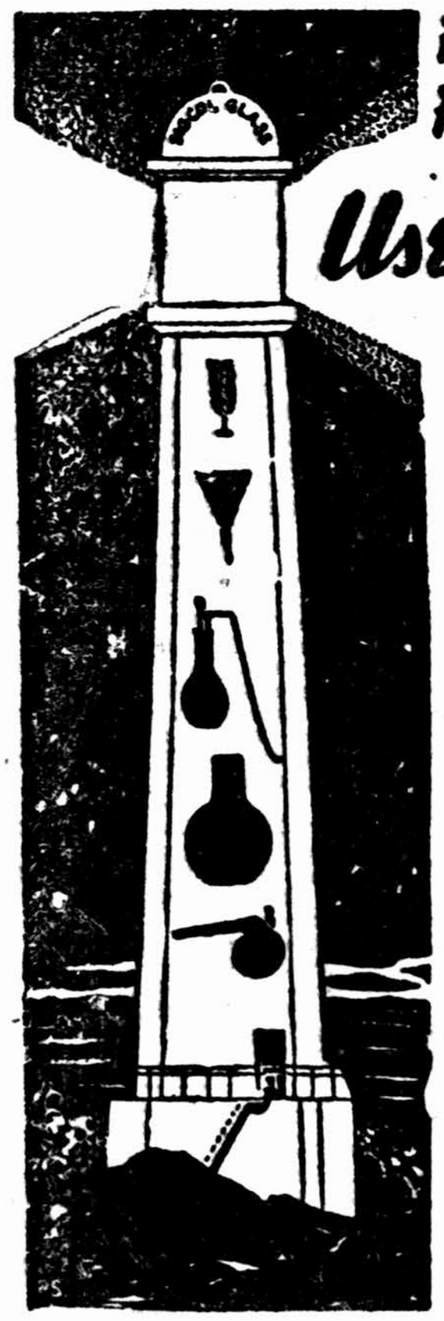

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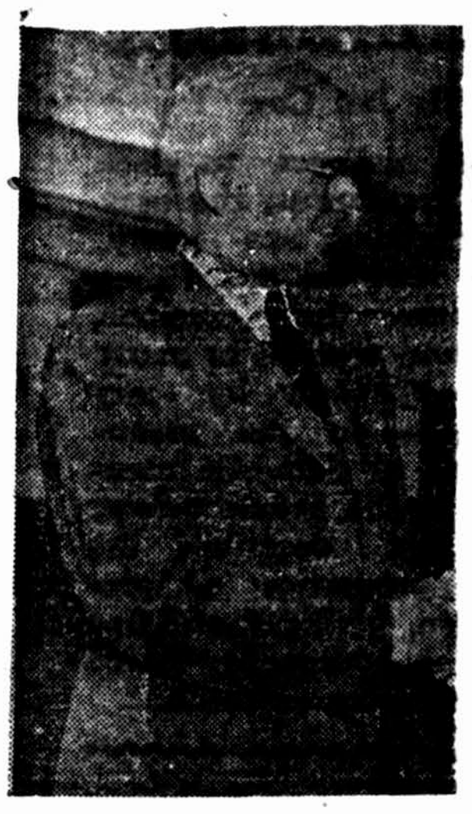
Memoirs Of A Presidential Pilot

By Henry T. Myers

The author of this article was the U. S. Presidential Pilot--the first to hold an unusual job. He has flown nearly two million miles, twice circled the globe and has flown three Presidents. He thinks that President Truman is the best air passenger of all, while F. D. R. never knew that the army had built a special plane—The "Sacred Cow"— for him!



The Flying President

PRESIDENT Truman is the best of America's flying Presidents. In fact, he is America's first real "flying President."

As presidential pilot for the last five years, I have flown three U.S. Presidents—Mr. Truman, the late Franklin D Roosevelt and former President Herbert Hoover.

I have flown such dignitaries as kings, princes, regents, generals cabinet officials, secretaries of State and Prime Ministers such as Winston Churchill and the late Polish Premier Wladislaw Sikorski.

But I can honestly say President Truman is the best air passenger of them all.

Undoubtedly, he has done more to make flying as acceptable today as ordinary automobiling than any other man. It's a real hobby with him. He likes it.

With the late President Roosevelt. it was a bit different. Once he told me specifically that he liked flying. and his flight in 1932 to accept the democratic presidential nomination created a sensation. But his hobby never was really flying.

The difference in the two Presidents was that Mr. Roosevelt preferred a more leisurely form of travel. Ships were his first love

As he said many times: "A ship gives me time to think out the answers to the problems people will ask me about when we get to our destination."

Truman Prefers Planes

President Truman, on the other hand, actually prefers planes. So far as I know, he has done more flying than any other head of State

President Truman travels by plane for the same reason a lot of businessmen do: He wants to get places the fastest way possible. Many of the trips he makes, the trip to Mexico for instance, could not reasonably be made except by plane.

When we are on a long trip, Mr. Truman likes nothing better than to sit "up front" with the crew. He sits in the co-pilot's seat and calls himself "assistant navigator."

And he's a darn good one, too!

Once we were flying over West Virginia and he asked us where we were. "Well", I said jokingly, "you are the assistant navigator, Mr. President. You have to tell us where we are."

He laughed. He looked below a minute, studied his navigator's map for a while and finally said: "Well. I think that's Parkersburg down there"

It was. He hit it right on the dot.

Both Mr. Truman and Mr. Roosevelt were good navigators. President Roosevelt, of course, was an old navy man and was used to reading navigational charts. But Mr. Truman apparently absorbed quite a bit from studying terrain maps in his artillery officer days.

When the weather looks a bit doubtful and it's a question of the President's safety whether we ought to attempt a trip or not. President Truman's stock question always is: "Hank what would you do if I wasn't on the airplane?"

If my answer is "I'd fly, "he always comes back and says: "All right. let's fly."

"You don't fool with politics, and I don't fool with flying the airplane." is his most frequent comment. And that's all there was to that.

F.D.R. Was Afraid

I think Mr. Roosevelt was a little afraid politically of the first presidential airplane. Very few people know that, but it's a fact.

When the army first built for him the specially equipped C-54, which later became papularly known as the "Sacred Cow", he sent generals and his cabinet officers out on it. but he never used it for ordinary travelling.

I don't think it was because he was afraid to fly, personally, but because he thought people would accuse him of being extravagant. It wasn't until the later secret war meetings at Teheran and Yalta that he used it extensively.

Actually, the army had built the "Sacred Cow" without Mr. Roosevelt's advance personal knowledge. And there was a very good reason for it.

Mr. Roosevelt couldn't get around except in a wheel chair. It was a real job to move him and the chair into an ordinary plane. A ramp had to be built in advance to get him in and out of the plane.

During wartime, whoever saw the ramps could easily put two and two together and know the President was going off on a secret trip somewhere.

For security reasons, the army finally decided to build a specially fitted plane. It was equipped with its own elevator to bring Mr. Roosevelt directly into the cabin on his wheel chair.

Naturally, the army never could tell the President that it had a special plane built for him because of his infirmity. But that's how the first plane came to be built—and how I got my job.

What They Do?

A wit once said that people are funny, and he couldn't have been more right if he was speaking of some of the things famous people do on plane flights.

I have flown more than my share of the world's famous the last five years as presidential pilot, and I can say with some conviction that the great seem to have as many human foibles as the low.

In my personal opinion, Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime Prime Minister, by all odds is the man who gets the greatest fun out of plane flying. He tackles aircraft with the same gusto he handles statecraft.

Mr. Churchill's pet project during a long air trip was to sit in the plane's cockpit, admiral's hat slightly askew, a big, black cigar clamped in his mouth, gleefully prodding the stick and pretending he was flying the plane.

To my knowledge, no one of the crew ever told him that the plane was safely put on automatic pilot before he took over the controls. But Mr. Churchill seemed to take it all in good-natured stride.

I don't know to this day whether we were joshing him or the old man, with sly good humour, actually was ribbing us.

Former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes is probably the only American ever to carry a watermelon with him all the way to Paris. The melon came from his native state of South Carolina, and Mr. Byrnes was supposed to eat it on the plane.

But here's what happened: 'en route' to the Paris Foreign Ministers' conference, we stopped over at Newfoundland and took aboard some lobster for lunch. Somebody said lobsters just don't go with watermelon But somebody else insisted it wansn't true; it's liquor that doesn't go with watermelon.

At any rate, Secretary Byrnes. fond as he is of melons, never did get around to his watermelon. By the time the lobster-watermelon versus liquor-watermelon debate ended, we were in Paris and Mr. Byrnes' melon was the most travelled—and least eaten—watermelon we ever saw

Mrs. Truman, like a lot of other women. is supposed to have a great fear of planes It's a matter President Truman, who is a veteran plane flier likes to joke with her about.

On the trip to Rio last summer we had our first opportunity to use our new reversible pitch propellers. They are a new device for braking big planes, such as the President's new "Independence," to a quick stop on small fields.

To a person who never has heard the racket of reversible propellers on a big plane before, it sounds like the end of the world. So I asked the President to be sure to explain to Mrs. Truman not to be afraid.

"Oh," said the President, with a gleam in his eye, "I'll tell her the plane is falling apart."

We landed at Belem, Brazil, a little airport half-way between Trinidad and Rio, as scheduled, and I switched on the reversible probeliers. The big plane stopped almost on a dime. but the clatter was terrific.

Leaving the cockpit, I looked anxiously for Mrs. Truman to see how she was taking this sudden new experience. She was in the stateroom, calmly playing solitaire, as unperturbed as a woman at her knitting.

"How did you take the landing? I asked

She looked up and smiled. "All right," she said, "but Harry tried to tell me the plane was falling apart"

"What did you say?" I asked laughing.

"I told him, if that's all that happens when the airplane falls apart, it's perfectly all right with me." replied the First Lady.

President Truman also likes to kid his big, tough-looking secret service men if he finds any of them are afraid of flying. One particularly, whom we shall call Nick. took an unmericiful joshing.

Nick had a horror of bumpy air trips. It always seemed a bit incongruous to see this big, burly hulk of a he-man devoutly fingering his beads when the air started getting rough.

Once, flying to Kansas City, we ran into a foggy stretch and Nick came rushing up to the front compartment, looking mighty worried.

"Will we get in okay?" he asked anxiously.

"Sure," I said. "Why Is the President worried?"

"No, the President isn't worried," he said "But it's a little bumpy and he is having a little trouble keeping his checkers on the board." was Nick's reply.

Perhaps the "very important personage" with the greatest fear of plane flying was former Sen. Albert "happy" Chandler, the big, jovial ex-Governor of Kentucky and now Commissioner of Baseball.

When he was on the old Senate Military Affairs Committee, Mr. Chandler was quite often one of our passengers. He had a great superstitition about flying. He insisted on long trips on sitting in one particular seat, which he gripped with great intensity during takeoffs and landings.

One day, after a particularly bumpy leg of a cross-continent hop Happy vowed he was through with flying, forever. He took me aside and with half-comical seriousness said:

"Hank, I'm not going to fly with anybody but you any more—and I'm not going to fly with you if I can help it."

Dictation At 200 Words Per Minute Machine

A stenotyping machine with which dictation may be taken at unwards of 200 words a minute will be shown at the British Industries Fair. This machine is claimed to be ahead of any other similar invention. It allows an operator to take down phonetically speech in any language (except some primitive dialects) even if she does not understand the note herself. Commercially, its greatest use it in allowing one stenotypist to make dictation constantly while transcription can be passed to the ordinary typing pool. A typist can learn to read the stenotype tape in a few hours. At the moment the machine is not for sale, but skilled operators are hired out with their machines. Photo Shows: Girls of the stenotyping Service, London visit executives and handle correspondence at twice the speed of a shorthand typist speeds up to 100 words per minute can be learned in six months. 180 wpm. takes a year and 200 wpm. a little longer.

WORLD'S GREATEST JUNGLE IS YIELDING ITS SECRETS

(Continued From Page 3)

can fly a man to base hospital in two hours and, at need, they can summon from Rio a meteorologist, an ethnologist, or a specialist in tropical medicine.

Silver And Diamond Mines?

The expedition progresses by slow, giant leaps. At an appointed place a rough camp is built. The pioneers hack out an air strip with machete, aves, and spades, just large enough for light planes The light planes bring heavier tools and the air strip is lengthened to take multi-engined transports. The big airplanes bring in heavy machinery: a sawmill is built and a plant for making bricks. Houses for workers are built; then other works—sugar mills, and so on—are begun.

By that time Vanique and his men are hundreds of miles away. Now he is entering that part of the jungle which, so far as is known has never before been crossed by white men. Here some hope that they will find there lost cities of an ancient civilisation and silver and diamond mines referred to by explorers of 200 and 350 years ago.

Penicillin Treatment For Cows

Penicillin is being used in Britain to treat cows suffering from bovine mastitis. The results have been excellent. This was revealed by the Director of one of the Ministry of Africulture's research stations at a meeting of farmers in London recently. Bovine mastitis is a disease probably responsible for more loss of milk and milk products than any other.

How To Use Aluminium Utensils

By Ian Cox

From airliners to electrical appliances, the uses of aluminium are many. More, it is the metal that concerns the common man and woman in many ways—specially by way of its use in the manufacture of domestic utensils. In the article below, Ian Cox describes the many properties of aluminium, giving useful tips for the housewife based on intensive research.

Unlike the number of substances we need badly these days, aluminium is very abundant and readily accessible in most countries of the world, and steady increases in its use in food industries and in domestic kitchens have been most noticeable during the past few years.

Scientists in Britain however, are planning researches towards an even greater extension of its uses and as a start, the Government Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge, has carried out a thorough survey of all the available information as to its properties. The result of this survey has jus been published as a booklet by Dr. J. M. Bryan, called "Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys in Food Industry — Food Investigation Special Report No 50' This is a most valuable publication for it is the first that has gathered such information into a single comprehensive and critical report.

No Poison

The first thing the consumer will want to know is whether or not aluminium is poisonous. The scientist's answer is that aluminium is not a poisonous metal and it does not give rise to any disease. Utensils made from it are very resistant to corrosion by the foodstuffs cooked in them and they do not hasten the destruction of vitamins or other accessory food substances during the cooking.

Dr. Bryan states that tests were carried out over a number of years in which rats were fed on foods packed in aluminium containers and including relatively large amounts of the metal. The results showed that aluminium was completely excreted and that the growth and fertility in the rats were completely normal even to the fifth generation. There is then no more likelihood of producing an organic disease or food poisoning by the use of aluminium vessels than by those of any other sort

The metal has many advantages which make it particularly suitable for use in industry and household. It is light, easily drawn out into the required shape, a very good conductor of heat and resistant to corrosion. Aluminium itself is inherently a very reactive metal and this resistance to corrosion is entirely due to the presence of the highly protective film of oxide which forms on its surface

Corrosion

Dr. Bryan's report considers the protective properties of this film very closely in relation to the many substances likely to come into contact with it, for corrosion can be greatly influenced by the structure and composition of the metal at the surface and also by the ability of the substances it contains to undermine or dissolve the oxide film. Cold fruit juices, for example, have little effect on aluminium but the juices of certain fruits when hot may cause considerable corrosion. Sugar, on the other hand, prevents the juices from attacking the utensils to a very considerable degree and it is this, in conjunction with the fact that juices are not in contact with the metal for every long, that prevents appreciable corrosion during jam-making at home.

Many of the early troubles associated with aluminium utensils were due to the use of metal of inferior quality and of too light a gauge and to the carelessness in the choice of materials for cleaning. Knowledge, however, has advanced considerably since those days and the result has been great improvements in corrosive resistence and in service life.

So far as cleaning aluminium in the home is concerned, Dr. Bryan recommends mild soap and steel wool or some mildly abrasive cleaner. Copper wool must not be used because this contaminates the surface and allows a form of corrosive attack to occur. Coarse abrasives should also be avoided for they disrupt the protective film of oxide and roughen the surface, thus making it less resistant to general corrosion. Aluminium equipment should always be kept dry when it is not being used, because films of water or other moisture trapped in the surface pockets induce corrosion, and hence pitting.

Black Stains

Sometimes black stains are found to develop on aluminium utensils. The origin of this is still obscure, but there is agreement that it is quite harmless and can easily be removed by boiling some water, to which a little vinegar has been added in the utensil. Another observation is that tea is sometimes darkened when it is made from water boiled in a new aluminium kettle. Since this effect ceases after the kettle has been in use for a while, it is thought that it may be due to patches of iron left on the surface of the aluminium by tools used in the shaping of the kettle, the particles reacting with the tannin in the tea.

Interesting as these domestic details are, they form only a small proportion of Dr. Bryan's report, the greater part of which is taken up with detailed and most valuable consideration of the uses and possible future uses of aluminium and its alloys in the food industry

Dairying gives a good example of the rapidly increasing applications of the metal. Not so long ago it was used only for small equipment, such as milk pails and cans, but now it takes a prominent part in most dairies for all manner of plant. Aluminium and its alloys are used for mechanical milking machines, pasteurising equipment coolers, churns, vats and transport and storage tubs. It has given good service also in butter and cheese-making plant. being better than the traditional wood because it does not shrink and can also be easily cleaned and sterilised.

In almost all branches of the food industry, its uses are increasing to a similar extent.

A modern development is aluminium-coated steel which is likely to find many applications as a substitute for tin-plate and galvanised sheeting. Aluminium alone cannot replace tin-plate for cans because it suffers from disability of mechanical weakness and it is uneconomical to counter-act this by using metal of heavier gauge. There is need, therefore, for a material which combines the good corrosion resisting properties of aluminium with the strength and mechanical properties of tin-plate.

MECHANISED WARFARE ON THE RICE FRONT

There would be less reason to be diffident about overcoming the present world rice shortage, which threatens to persist, if mechanised production methods could be widely applied. To India, experiments in other parts of the Commonwealth should be an encouraging example.

The intensification of experimental work in the mechanisation of rice production in Far Eastern territories is envisaged in proposals at present being examined in the British Colonial Office. Various types of tractors and implements are being tried out to deal with rice cultivation problems in territories in South-East Asia which is the source of about 90 per cent. of the world's rice crop.

An indication of the approach to this experimental work is afforded by the experience gained in recent months. At present rice is mechanically cultivated on a reasonably large scale only in British Guiana. Here 4,000 acres of Government land are cultivated by mechanical means, and it is intended to increase the area to 10,000 acres in the near future.

Drilling Process

Wheeled and crawler tractors are used for drawing ploughs and harrows. The seed is drilled. Combines have been tried for harvesting crop, but the weather at harvest time is too uncertain to ensure that the crop can reach a "dead ripe" stage before harvest. It has been found that under these conditions binders are preferable, but this entails the provision of driers for dealing with the grain.

In Malaya

Trials are also proceeding in Malaya where "weasels" are being used for ploughing wet paddy lands, and wheeled tractors for dry paddy land. They have successfully surmounted the cultivation difficulties, but the seed is still sown by hand, although drilling of seed is being tried. Harvesting is also at present done by hand, although it is intended to try out combines which might be more successful under the Malayan conditions with a more clearly defined dry season. Similar experiments are to be undertaken shortly in North Borneo

Experiments were carried out in 1945-46 on 200 acres of abandoned vegetable gardens in Guadalcanal in the British Solomon Islands. Tractors were used for ploughing, harrowing and drilling, and the experiments showed that good crops could be obtained, but difficulties were experienced at harvest time because of unsatisfactory weather conditions.

Mechanisation will probably be successful for rice only when all the three operations of cultivation, sowing and harvesting are done by machines. It looks as if cultivation is quite possible—even where the land is flooded, by the use of amphibious vehicles like "vessels"

"Broadcasting Seeds

Sowing by machine is, however, much more difficult. In some countries it has been found that the cheapest and most effective method is "broadcasting" seed from aircraft.

Finally, harvesting presents special difficulties, and different sorts of machines will be tried according to the climate of the area concerned.

A great deal of experimentation remains to be done, but all modern methods will be tried in suitable Colonial territories, since it is clear that the possibilities of large increase in mechanised rice production in the Colonies concerned must be fully tested. From these small beginnings, mechanisation may well come to play a vital part in rice production in Malaya and Borneo. Many qualified persons believe that its etxension will produce most far reaching effects on the economy and standards of living of the people of those areas.

Armed Services Exhibition

Prime Minister Nehru inspecting one of the exhibits at the Services show held in New Delhi a few weeks ago.

AN EPISODE FROM RAMAYAN

"RAMAVANAGAMANAM" (SANSKRIT) BEING THE TEXT OF THE CANTOS 24 TO 31 OF AYODHYA-KANDA OF VALMIKI-RAMAYANA, WITH PARAPHRASE AND THREE COMMENTARIES IN SANSKRIT. EDITED BY NARAYAN RAMA ACHARYA "KAVYATEERTHA". PRINTED BY NIRNAYASAGAR PRESS, BOMBAY 2. PRICE RE. 1/12.

The cantos of the Ayodhyakanda which are reproduced in this work contain some of the most eloquent and moving passages in the whole of Valmiki's immortal epic, relating, as they do to the events that followed immediately after Prince Rama's resolve to renounce his claim to the throne of Ayodhya and to go into 14 years' exile to the forest, with a view to honour his royal father's word. The dialogues depicting Rama's pathetic efforts to dissuade Princess Seeta, his newly wed wife, from following him into exile and undergoing the risks and rigors of life in jungle-land for such a prolonged period as 14 years and Seeta's piteous pleadings with Rama to permit her to share in the vicissitudes of his exile, take up most of the passages in the work. Besides the paraphrase by the editor the full significance of each stanza is elucidated with the help of three commentaries, "Tilaka" by Rama, "Bhushana" by Govindaraja and "Sarala" by the editor himself. The book is neatly printed and should prove useful to all students of the epic.

Charters Of Freedom

"World Charter of Freedom and Rights" Edited by Bijoy Banerji—News & Literature Service, 161-1 Harrison Road, Calcutta. Price Rs. 1/4.

This is a handy collection of documents of world importance. Whenever a nation wages a successful revolution against a tyrannical ruler or ruling clique and starts a new career, its leaders evolve a "charter" or "proclamation" In India, we have had our Independence Day Pledge, Quit India Resolution, Resolution on Fundamental Rights passed at Karachi, and finally, the "Objectives Resolution" passed by the Constituent Assembly. The Magna Carta and the Declarations of American Independence have been the beacon-lights to many a nation fighting against aggressive foreign rule. The French Declaration of Rights and the Communist Manifesto are two other turning points in human history. The author has also included the Atlantic Charter, the U. N. Declaration, the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the San Francisco Charter.

Towards Partition

"Politics of the Partition" by Bijoy Banerji—News & Literature Service 161-1 Harrison Rd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 1/12/-

Congressmen fought against cutting up the country, while the Leaguers stuck to it with might and main. But, in the last stages, nationalists appeared to give up their principles without a struggle. The drift to final partition was swift and in this book are available details of the stages by which that most undesirable consummation was reached. Correspondence and statements issued by Congressmen, the British Government in England and India, and Muslim League leaders are reproduced in full in this booklet, which is handy for reference purposes.

A Correction

In the course of the review of "Khadi work in Tamil Nad" in our issue of April 4, it was wrongly stated "In Khadi 71 p.c. goes as earnings of the artisans while only 97 p.c. of the total turnover of the mill goes to the workmen as wages." The words "97 per cent" are a misprint for "9.7 per cent".

Pioneer Of The South

"Father of Political Agitation in Travancore—G. Parameswaran Pillai by 'Keraliyan'—Radh-Ind Publications, Trivandrum. Price Re. 1/-.

Little "human incidents" usually constitute the most charming feature of any biography, but 'Keraliyan' seems to be blissfully unaware of this fact. The result is a booklet that reads more like a bunch of testimonials than a proper "Life." G. P. Pillai was a pioneer amongst our distinguished public men and the difficult times in which he lived and worked certainly called for character, grit and enlightenment of an unusual order. A man of that type deserves a better presentation to the public of India than by this type of parade of opinions and testimonials.

Enjoyable English Drama

"Three Sisters of Golders Green" by A. K. Das Gupta—United Book Publishers, Ltd. Lucknow. Price Rs. 5/-

This very readable drama of spying and conspiracy in England during World War II would, perhaps, have benefited by compression and condensation. The writer has undoubted talent in respect of atmosphere and conversation and some of the characters are decidedly entertaining and stand out prominently. But forty-eight scenes is a regular record for a drama and better integration of the plot and pruning a bit here and there would have reduced it to a proper convenient size. The writer displays commendable grasp of the English mind, especially in its attitude on the colour question.

Law— As Women Want It

AN ALL-INDIA CIVIL CODE, By Mrs. Mithan Lam, As. 8 (Thacker ad Co. Ltd. Bombay).

Mrs. Lam has, at the request of an All-India Women's Conference, prepared this pamphlet containing in very broad outline, the law as, in her judgment, ought to be in the Civil field. Mrs. Lam urges: "We must try to break the shackles of hide-bound conventions and scrape off the encrustations of custom in the light of modern knowledge, science and economics". Wise words, and well spoken with particular reference to guardianship, wills, trusts, gifts, succession and inheritance. There may be, however, legitimate difference of opinion on the subjects of Marriage and divorce. Mrs. Lam would do away with scramental marriage. As to divorce, Mrs. Lam says "if both the parties are willing, and there are no children, divorce by mutual consent, should be permitted". In a short compass, Mrs. Lam has succeeded in putting together a lot of valuable information about the present defects in the Civil laws, and made constructive and interesting suggestions for their removal.

N. H. P.

This work originally formed part of volume third of the Harvard Oriental Series, which was inaugurated by Henry Clarke Warren as a contribution to the work of enabling the Occident to understand the Orient, and was first published in 1896. The present abridged issue contains only the life of Buddha and is now made available for sale for the first time in this country. The materials were drawn from the ancient palm-leaf manuscrips of Ceylon and Burma and they therefore furnish the most authoritative account of the Buddha and his Doctrine. The present volume should be, therefore, welcomed by laymen as well as scholars.

N. J.

THE BUDDHA

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA, translated from the Pali by Henry Clarke Warren, Harvard University Press, Rs. 3/8/-.

As it was Sunday, and we had a holiday from School, we decided to go on a picnic, writes Brother Ashok Manchanda (Bombay). The place which we decided to go to was a forest near Poona. Four of us mounted our cycles with our knapsacks and hampers on our backs. After reaching the out skirts of Bombay, we came to gorgeous country scenery. The sun was shining, and it was a nice day for a picnic.

Now the forest had arrived. We looked for a cool and shady place, and found one. It seemed as if we were completely lost to the rest of the world. After a little rest and a hearty meal, we set out for a walk. We walked briskly, talking and laughing, till we reached a spot surrounded by thick trees.

To our dismay, then, we realised that we had lost our way. But we did not give up our hope. And soon we found a small track which we followed till we returned safely to the spot where we had left our belongings.

* * *

"Who and Which" — These are the questions sent by Brother Meghnad Yadneshwar Bodhankar (Nawapara, Orissa) — Just see if you can answer them:

1. Who was the President of the first Indian National Congress?
2. Who was called from the log cabin to the White House?
3. Which is the highest building in the world?
4. Which is the largest dam in the world?

The following are the "Brain Brighteners" sent by Brother Chinubhai Ramanlal Shah (Nadiad, North Gujerat) — Are you able to understand them? —

1. Her initials begin with an A,
   And A's at the end of her name,
   The whole of her name is an A.
   And 'tis backward and forward the same:
   What name is that?
2. Why is an another more free than a king?
3. What is that which when it loses an eye has nothing left but a nose?
4. First of the FIRST,
   And last of the LAST,
   And two Zeroes between:
   Did you find out?

* * *

The answers to the first set of "Who and Which" questions are:-

1. W. C. Bonnerjee;
2. Abraham Lincoln;
3. The Palace of the Soviets — Moscow
4. Llyods Barrage — Sukkur, Sind.

And the answers to the second set of "Brain Brighteners" are:-

1. Anna.
2. Because he can choose his own subjects.
3. Noise.
4. Fool.

Little Naina Rasiklal Nanavati of the Vile Parle, Balkan-ji-Bari passed away recently: May her soul ever rest in peace!

* * *

Shri Shewak Bhojraj performed the ceremony of the distribution of Certificates to the Members of the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari. Presenting the Certificates to the Members he explained to them the responsibilities that they were taking in joining this Great Brotherhood, and he hoped that they would come to the expectations of their Gardener President, Shri B. G. Kher, who had welcomed them to this Rose-Garden of Children. A programme of Variety Entertainments by the children-members and of a few educational films by courtesy of Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati was gone through. And among those who addressed the gathering on the occasion were Shri Rajguru, Joint Secretary, and Shrimati Sarlaben, President, of the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari.

A series of lectures in connection with the children's problems in general and about running Balkan-ji-Bari Centres in particular, arranged for the Labour Welfare Workers, was inaugurated by Shri Shewak Bhajraj with his talk on the 'Nature and Nurture of Children' at the Podar Labour Welfare Centre, Delisle Road, Lower Parel. After his talk, he answered to the questions of the Workers. This series will continue every week on Saturdays for about two months, and among the other speakers will be Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyayo, Shri C. P. Goel and Shri Satish Desai. It is expected that the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and others interested in this will also attend the lectures.

A centre for preventing the delinquency of children is expected to be started shortly at the Kasar Wadi Balkan-ji-Bari, with the help of the Rotary Club.

And who have not yet jointed the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please send for its full particulars and enroiment forms, mentioning you full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar — Bombay 21, who will be glad to attend to your enquiries promptly and to hear from you always

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Balkan-ji-Bari Children: (Left) At play, and (Right) On an outing.

Let us talk it over—

It looks as if we are for the first time getting conscious of the neighbourly countries around us! An instance at point is the proposed visit to Burma by a women's delegation.

History has much evidence to show that India had commercial as well as cultural contacts not only with the Chinese and Tibetans but also with the Romans, Greeks and Egyptians. A time came when she lost touch with the outside world and the nation's life became stagnant under the protracted British rule. If we ever looked for inspiration, it was always towards our masters and their likes in distant West which was only in keeping with our slave mentality.

We never knew that we could learn something from China, Japan and Burma. The realization that there is much scope for mutual exchange of ideas has been quite recent: hence the Asian Conference of last summer. The move therefore of sending special delegations to study the condition of women in Asian countries is a correct one. The status of women is an unmistakable clue in determining the progress of a nation. There is no doubt then that our delegates to Burma will return convinced about the great future before that nation.

A Burmese woman as she is presented in a picture wearing flowers in the hair and ears and holding a cigar in the mouth is a direct opposite of her Indian or Chinese sister. There is no docility about her person which rather emanates a carefree air. And this is only natural considering her position whether in the privacy of her home or the society. She plays no second fiddle to man. On the contary it is he who dances to her tune as he is dependent upon her for his bread and butter. This economic independence—or better still economic superiority of woman naturally gives her a dominating role in society. So there is no question of having one moral code for man and another for woman as is the case in other societies dominated by the male.

I wonder, if it is this complete freedom that makes her more attractive in the eyes of a foreigner? For, there are so many inter-racial marriages in Burma not only in the urben area but also in the country-side. Now, doesn't this fact prove that economic independence—or to be more correct superiority—hasn't detracted the feminine qualities from her (a fear which haunts some of our men)? Along with her duties outside the home she fulfils her duties as a mother and wife equally well. Perhaps in this lies the explanation of the puzzle as to why it is the men who figure in the news and dominates politics. The double strain of caring for the home and earning bread leave the woman no time for other activities. But once they decide to enter other fields they shall suffer no bars on the ground of sex. With the newly-won freedom of the country there will be ample scope for their zeal and energy the secret of which should be unravelled by our delegation consisting of Anasuyabai Kale, President of the A.I.W.C. Kamaladevi Ava Wadia and Kusum Nair.

*

Here before me is a pamphlet 'Some Careers for Women" by Mrs. Ava Wadia. Before I say something about this little book let me introduce her to you.

She is none but the quiet and studious-looking secretary in charge of the All India Women's Conference Central Office in Bombay. Educated in London, she has travelled on the continent also and one wonders why she has strayed away from her profession of a Barrister. For a number of years she has been conducting a regular column in the 'Bltiz' under her maiden name. Ava's enthusiasm and capacity for hard work have been a great asset to the Central Office, which has to co-ordinate work of the numerous branches in the country and maintain live contact with women's associations in other countries. Her visit to Burma (mentioned earlier) I am sure, will provide Ava interesting material to write about.

'Careers for Women' is a very useful booklet in the cultural series of the A. I. Women's Conference publications. Ambitious young women will find here valuable information about careers that can afford them ample scope to shine individually and also render a national service. Writing, Advertising, Commercial Art, Secretaryship are careers of a type that call for a naturral aptitude plus some training, while those of a social welfare Worker or a Dietecian need special study and practical work.

As the author says "most of these careers are of a pioneering nature" but they have great future. If, therefore, women take up to these in greater numbers, facilities for training (which at present are meagre) will also be increased once a demand is created. Women in the new India are guaranteed equal opportunities and to justify them they shall have to show more enterprise.

—Leela

Beauty Hints—III

Scalp Massage Promotes Hair Health And Beauty

By Elizabeth Taylor

THE secret of beautiful hair is a healthy scalp. But in order to have a healthy scalp, you should give it constant care.

I have set aside 15 minutes each day just to give my hair the attention it needs to stay in good condition.

My routine begins with a scalp massage, using the tips of the fingers. I start at the hairline and work in, rubbing hard and vigorously. By leaning forward and holding the head down, there is even more stimulation.

The massage is followed with a thorough brushing. A stiff hair brush brings the best results.

Sydney Guilaroff, MGM hair stylist, taught me the brushing ttchniqut favourtd by most Hollywood stars.

You begin by brushing the hair away from the face. Then with the head bent forward, brush it downward from the nape of the neck, using long, even strokes.

I get double action by using two brushes.....one in each hand!

Before a shampoo any dandruff that might be present in the hair should be removed. This can be done by parting the hair in sections and massaging the scalp with a comb. Be careful not to press too hard, for you may injure the roots of the hair.

I like to give my hair at least three good latherings followed by a thorough rinsing under the shower. Then I finish off by fluff-drying my hair with one of Mother's large turkish towels.

Next comes the task of removing the tangles which should be done while the hair is still a little damp. A brush is better for this purpose, because a comb may break off ends.

For day wear, I like to put my hair up in large pincurls that will brush out into soft casual waves and curls when they are dry.

But for evening, I prefer an upswept hairdo like the one I wear in "A Date With Judy". It is easy to keep neat when the stray hairs are held in place by pomade that can be easily applied with the tips of the fingers.

And, as a final glamor touch, I like to place a few drops of cologne in my hair so it will throw off a fragrant aroma with every movement.

Our Beauty Columnist

Women In American Journalism

No Press Job Is Too Big For Them

American women have invaded the field of journalism and captured several strategic positions. There is scarcely any position from cub reporter to editor and publisher which is not now filled by a woman on some newspaper in the United States. They have covered the war on many fronts and at home, they are found in such job as radio editor, political writer, trial reporter, feature editor—in fact, almost every position on the staffs of newspapers, from metropolitan dailies to weekly country papers.

Although the woman's page of American newspapers is still the largest field for women in journalism, it is by no means the only one. There is scarcely any position from cub reporter to editor and publisher which is not now filled by a woman on some newspaper in the United States.

The war years marked the high point of women's participation on the journalistic profession. Individual papers and the large news syndicate employed them in increasing numbers and on varied assignments. For example the Associated Press, one of the leading news-gathering agencies, in 1941 had only eight women writers concentrated in four bureaus. In 1947 there were 90 women in 30 bureaus.

Women reporters covered the war on many fronts. The International News Service, for instance, had ten on its staff. One of the most respected writers in the international field, Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times, was on all the European fronts during the last war, having done roving assignments all over Europe between the two world wars.

In the field of domestic journalism, women occupy many top jobs. An outstanding example is Mrs. Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York "Herald Tribune", this large newspaper employs over 300 women. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, wartime director of the Womel's Army Corps (WAC), has for some years been executive vice-president of the Houston (Texas) 'Post.'

Women are found in such jobs as radio editor, political writer, trial reporter, feature editor, columnist—in fact, almost every position on the staffs of newspapers, from metropolitan dailies to weekly country papers. More than 100 women journalists are accredited to the Press Gallery to cover the deliberations of the U. S. Congress.

KEEP COOL AND FRESH YOUR FOODS AND YOU!

Here are some easy, useful tips to preserve various foods, and yourself, fresh and cool, during the hot season ahead of us.

(By Miss R. Bedford)

MILK:

Keeps cool, if you stand the jug of milk in a basin of salted water. To free it from the obnoxious fly, cover the jug with a net.

CHEESE:

Keeps fresh if kept wrapped in a cloth wrung out of a strong salt solution.

BUTTER:

Keeps firm if you place it in an earthenware vessel and stand it in slightly salted water. Cover it with a piece of muslin with the ends falling into the salted water. Change the salt water daily.

EGGS:

Placed with small end downwards keep longer. Here the yolk is suspended in the albumen and is enveloped by it. Decomposition does not set in soon because the yolk is not in contact with the shell.

LEMONS:

Stay juicy and fresh if they are kept in a bowl of water, changed every day.

Fruits, Vegetables and Meat keep deliciously fresh if placed in an earthenware pot and kept in a cool corner of the room, on a small quantity of moistened river sand. Cover the mouth of the pot with a mud plate and throw a heavy wet towel over it all.

GREENS:

On a bare stone floor covered with a bowl of any kind (mud, copper, or brass) keeps much fresher than if you kept it in water.

CUT FLOWERS:

Keep fresh longer, if their stalks are dipped into dry starch before they are arranged in vases.

You! Feel fresh and cool, if you use very weak, cold, tea as a cooling medium. Rub hands and face with this tea, and then dry with a soft cloth.

Japanese Dance displayed by the students of Mandvi High School on the occasion of the School Day Celebration.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Architecture under Foreign rule—Heritage of 'symbols' of slavery—Repudiation of India's tradition—New buildings should be "Indian" Controversy over anthem—Contributions to Memorial Fund — Cornerstone of national theatre—Technical Terms of Indian Arts.

While laying the foundation of the new capital of Orissa at Bhubaneshwar, Pandit Jawaharlal referred to the fundamentals of a township and to the salient feature or a provincial capital; and then he expressed dissatisfaction with Delhi and with the manner in which it is developing. He declared that Delhi possesses impressive buildings and then he remarked that these buildings were constructed for the purpose of creating an impression during the imperialistic rule. The remark made by Pandit Nehru with respect to the capital of India raises the important question of architecture.

Break In Link

The historic city of Delhi has passed through various phases of architecture. The one which shows the impress of the Moghul rule is the latest among them. New Delhi which was built under the foreign rule, forms a depressing contrast to the beautiful examples of Moghul architecture. It marks the policy to repudiate the Indian tradition. There is hardly any link between New Delhi and Moghul Delhi.

The break in the link between the capitals of two successive periods was not accidental. It was a stage in the movement which was inspired by the conviction that the suppression of the art and cultural traditions of a country is essential to ensure its total subjugation. Indian art was, in course of time, submerged under the unrestricted influx of the art forms from the West.

Old And New Schools

Artists, designers and architects, who were custodians of the distinctive art tradition of India, continued to supply her requirements even after the advent of the British rule; but the patronage to which they were entitled, was denied to them without any excuse. The war on Indian art was carried a stage further when experts were imported from Europe to capture the field for European art.

New schools of art were founded to teach European art and achitecture to Indian students; and they, though few in number, proved to be formidable rivals of the hereditary schools. Still there are artists and architects who were trained in such schools and who have got a wrong impression from them that Indian art means the academic art of Europe.

Imports From West

Hereditary architects were superciliously styled by "qualified" architects as masons and mistries. Artists and designers were likewise addressed by their rivals from the official art schools as "craftsmen". The schools of art established under the foreign rule have not yet opened their doors to the descendents of the makers and builders of ancient India. They are responsible for the invidious distinctions of artists such as the trained and untrained—the distinctions which the National Government also does not seem to be inclined at the moment to abolish.

Styles of architecture were imported from Europe in order to stifle the Indian architectural tradition; and they have left their examples all over the country. New Delhi did not make an approach to Moghul Delhi. Its impressive buildings were designed as emblems of imperialism. Like numerous others, they will stand for centuries as "symbols of slavery." But they should at least serve as a reminder to the National Government to rebuild India in the typical Indian way.

Their Work Continues

Foreigners have relinquished power, but they have left behind their agents to carry on the movement to trample down India's art and architectural traditions. Modernists, who pose as champions of Indian art, are its enemies in desguise. Qualified architects owe their allegiance to western institutions and not to the traditions of their own country. The architectural monstrosites of Marine Drive are their latest achievements.

There are schemes for the expansion of Delhi and other towns. Proposals for such schemes are made by cabinets and grants are sanctioned by legislative assemblies; but the style of architecture is left out of consideration by both. It is more or less decided upon by the departmental officials in consultation with qualified architects; and the latter generally recommend recourse to the socalled modern style and not reversion to the architecture of India.

Capital At Bhubaneshwar

Orissa is noted for its traditional school of architecture, some of the magnificent examples of the latter are located in Bhubaneshwar which is selected as the new capital of the province. The new capital, as pointed out by the Premier Mr. Mehtab, will be a very humble one. It will be a cultural town with all its implications. Its architectual style though it was not indicated by him, can be anticipated with the least difficulty, if it is left to the discretion of qualified architects and officials.

The architecture of the new capital of Orissa should be in harmony with the monuments for which Bhubaneswar is known. The foreign rule has left the legacy of building which should be appropriately styled as "symbols of slavery". Free India should not allow her new buildings to become "symbol of slave mentality." A few hereditary schools of architects and sculptors have survived an unprecedented crisis, and they should be reorganised in order to rebuild India in her distinctive way and to evolve a national style.

Approach To Anthem

A plea to avoid a controversy over the national anthem was made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal while addressing recently the annual reunion of the past and present students of the University Law College of Calcutta. The Governor also asked the people to leave it to the wise men at the top to decide the point by a balanced consideration. Rightly speaking the controversy was precipitated by the faulty approach made by the wise men at the top to the question of the national anthem.

Muktcshwar Temple, Bhuvaneshwar

"Vande Mataram" and "Jana Gana Mana" have been sanctioned as optional anthems by usage and especially by the names of their authors. The Government has been unwillingly unfair to poets and composers of provinces other than Bengal by ignoring them in the search for a suitable composition. It has also created an impression that it is partial to Tagore's song; consequently unwise men in Bengal have arrayed themselves in their rival camps and have dragged the names of Rabindra Nath Tagore and Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya in a controversy.

Both songs are claimed by their respective advocates as perfect anthems, because they were composed by poets of great eminence. The Government should not subscribe to such a view or handle the question with any preconceived notion. It should end the controversy by inviting compositions from all over the country and by setting out to make a selection from among them. It should judge "Vande Mataram" and "Jana Gana Mana" on their own merits and in comparison with other songs.

Wise Decision

In a statement issued by him a few days ago, Acharya Kripalani, Secretary, Gandhi National Memorial Fund, has disapproved of the practice of collecting contributions for the fund through cinema shows and entertainments. The decision taken by the Provisional Committee should be appreciated. Though it is likely to cause disappointment to stage-struck amateurs who are always on the lookout for opportunities to exhibit their frivolities and vanities on the stage, it should inspire theatrical and film companies, art associations and individual artists to make contributions to the National Memorial Fund in a straight way.

The Provisional Committee has, by its wise decision, enunciated the principle that contributions to a fund like the one which aims at commemorating and continuing the work of Gandhiji should be unsolicited, direct and liberal. The exploitation of art for charity's sake has been an aristocratic fashion, and those who are responsible for setting such a fashion are half-trained amateurs, polished professionals and their wealthy patrons. The fashion was carried to the extreme and to the stage of an epidemic during the days of the disastrous famine in Bengal. It was shocking to see dance-recitals, variety shows and fashion parades in theatres of Bombay while thousands were dying of starvation in the streets of Bengal. The evil of the exploitation of art for charity's sake must be eradicated.

National Theatre

Britain has now found herself in a position to proceed with the project of the national theatre. According to the British Information Services the British Government is going to ask Parliament to make a grant of £1,000,000 towards the cost of the building for the theatre. The Government has taken the view that the establishment of a theatre under public auspices which will set the standard for the production of drama in a national setting worthy of Shakespeare and the national tradition is a scheme to which the state should contribute.

The emphasis laid on the standard for the production in a national setting worthy of Shakespeare and the national tradition is a point which cannot be overlooked. Shakespeare is not outmoded. He is the idol of Britain and other western countries and is going to play an important role in shaping the proposed British theatre. The national theatre does not mean merely a structure. It is an institution having a foundation and an ideal. The tradition and heritage of drama and art of every country should form the foundation of its theatre.

India's Resources

India has a tradition which is distinctive of her genius. She has a rich heritage of treatises of dramaturgy and classics left by masters who are senior to Shakespeare by centuries; and in them she has got a solid foundation. The term "national" has been commonplace in modern times. Laundries, hair-dressing saloons, tobacco shops and tea-stalls are also labelled as national. For such reasons it is with possible that India has missed to appreciate the significance and implications of the national theatre.

Groups and coterics of theatre enthusiasts are eager to build a theatre as a national institution, but they expect the west to supply some material for its foundation as they consider seniors of Shakespeare as outmoded and the classics left by them as antiquated. They reject music as essential to drama and leave trademark out of their reportoirs of dances. One fails to understand the conception of a national theatre which spurns the tradition and heritage of classics and which is uncertain of its aims and ideals.

Technical Terms

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Minister of Education and Fine Arts, touched the important topic of languages in the speech delivered by him on the occasion of the annual day of the Vijnan Kala Bhavan at Delhi on April 4. He commended the India Company, to educate Indians decision, on the part of the East in western sciences, but he deprecated the selection of English as a medium of instruction. Maulana Azad then expressed the opinion that the translation of technical terms into Indian languages is wrong in principle as such terms are international in character.

Equivalents of all the scientific terms are difficult to find in Indian languages. Several will have to be coined and they may not turn out to be appropriate. The case is different with arts. India's arts were more progressive than her sciences, and the technique of each of them had its own terms. Several such terms were replaced by their English equivalents with the March of the English language. The usage of English technical terms is, to no small extent responsible for the prevalence of western outlook on Indian arts. In order to change such an unhealthy outlook and also to develop the national language with respect to arts it is essential that the available Indian terms should be brought back to their legitimate sphere. The vocabulary of hereditary artists and craftsmen and treatises of arts are the sources of such term.

'NAGINI'

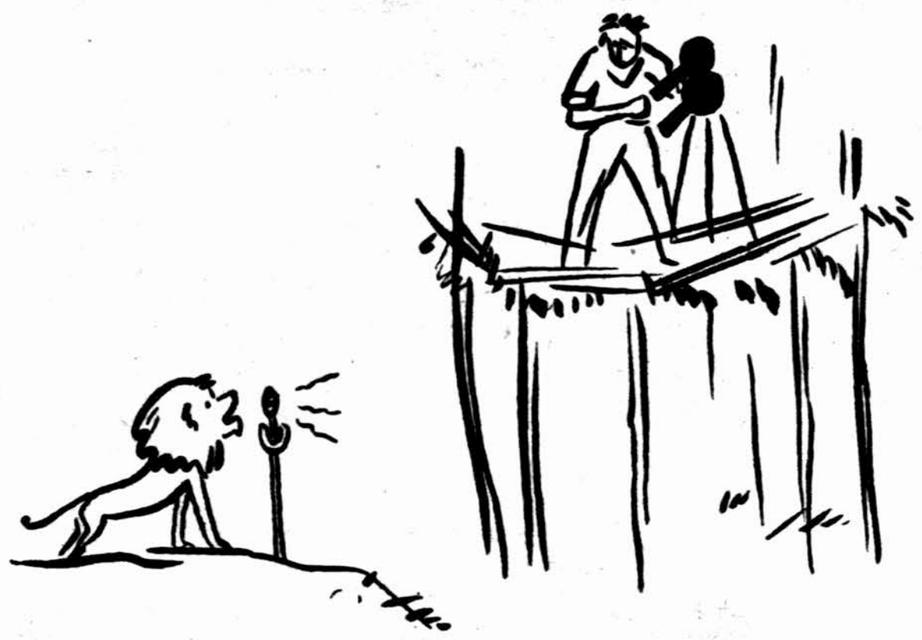
Sculpture from Orissa
Sketch by J. Ahivasi

Our Cartoonist Goes To The A. I. C. C.

The A.I.C.C. looked like one of those industrial exhibitions from outside.

Fortunately the fireworks proved to be purely oral!

Inside, it was like a bamboo jungle. . . . .

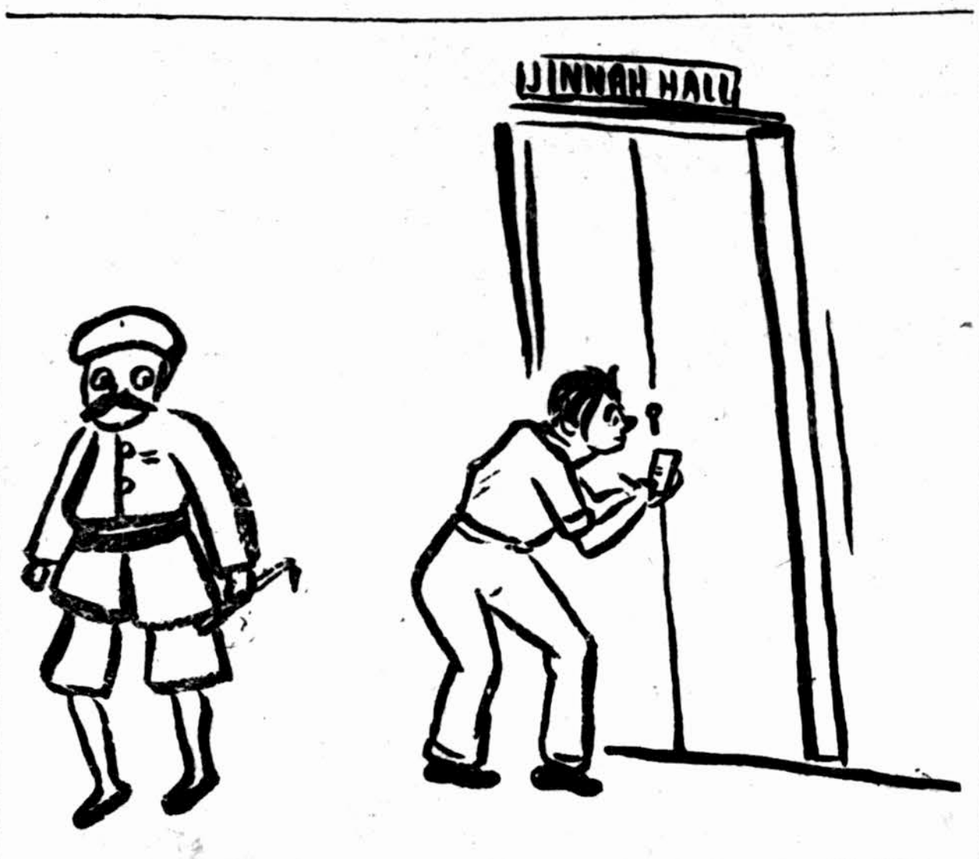


.. .. .. in which news-reel 'shikaris' "shot" the political lions.

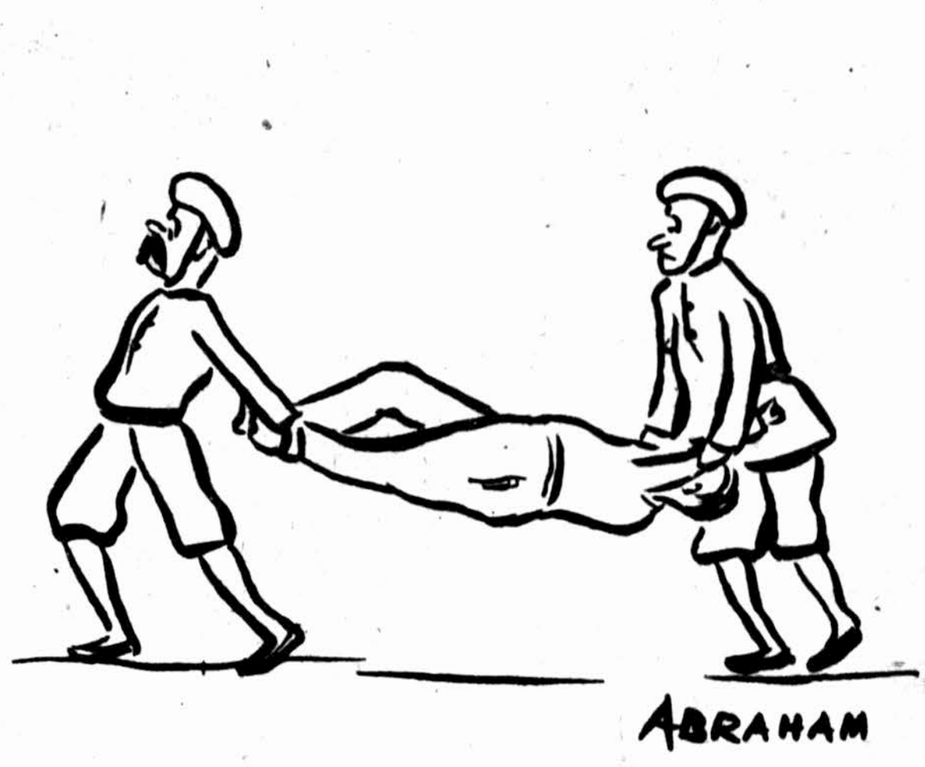
Near the dais, Sevikas were busy shepherding trespassing photographers.

Boss S.K. Patil would give them "only two minutes" to take snaps.

Proceedings were dull and made many somnolent. Premier Kher doing a good turn to Premier Pant.



The A.I.C.C. ended with a secret session. No peeping, you reporters.....



.....Or the result will be this!

One Man's Luck....

"Good Heavens, Spreadbury", said, "you do look brown and fit. And prosperous. What's happened? Been making your fortune?"

"I have." he admitted, "and I haven't."

"What on earth d'you mean? Don't be so cryptic."

"An island in the middle of the Strand is no place for explanations," he objected. "Let's pop down into Amando's Bar."

It was like old times. We sat in the far corner, Spreadbury with his hat on, for he was devilish touchy about his baldness. So would you be with a pate like a bladder of lard.

The barman came over and smiled. "It's a long time since you've been in, Sir. Let's see—'bout a year. They told me you had gone to Australia."

"Year and a half," grunted Spreadbury. "Two double Scotches." He waved away my protest about never drinking before lunch. "I know", he said. "but this is special."

Not like the Spreadbury of old, I thought, to be tossing doubles around. Not that he was mean. No one could ever say that about Spreadbury. Just a wee bit careful.

"Bottoms up." He raised his glass. "Down the sink".

"Now," I demanded, "where have you been hiding—and about that fortune you've made. Spill it all."

Spreadbury had a far-away look in his eyes. "It seems like a dream, but it's all true. I went to Australia determined to make good. Land of opportunity and all that. Wide open spaces. I figured that I'd soon have a sheep station and a blue-eyed Cornstalk bride and we'd ride about the bush and all the rest of it. But it didn't turn out that way. Take it from me, work's work everywhere, only"—he paused and waggled his pipe stem at me—'it's a darned side harder in Aussie.

"After a dozen jobs, each more backbreaking than the last, I signed as assistant steward on the "Sara" bound for Singapore. Ten days out of Sydney we ran into a cyclone, hit a reef, and the next thing I know I was on my back on a palm-fringed beach with a bunch of fierce-looking fuzzy-wuzzies looking hungrily at me. Gave me quite a turn, they did.

"I pinched myself, then sat up slowly. They all moved back and bowed their fuzzy heads. I couldn't make it out. They seemed to be regarding me with awe.

"Well, I thought. I might as well take advantage of it while the going's good, so made signs by opening my mouth and putting my fingers to my lips. That did it. They scuttled off and returned with gourds of wine and lashings of food. M'mm—that native wine—wish I had some of it now instead of this diluted stuff. Like a thread of liquid fire inside one. Gosh! It put new life into me."

"What made them so friendly?" I asked.

Spreadbury held up his hand. "Coming to that in a minute. I was an honoured guest. Couldn't do enough for me. More than that—they used to come in batches and kneel before my hut.

"Oh, yes", he continued in anticipation of my question, "they gave me the best hut in the village—girls to wait on me and everything a chap wants."

"But why all this fuss over you?"

Spreadbury jerked himself into the present with a distinct effort. "Little by little L picked up a word here and there until I had a fair grasp of their lingo, and then I realized that although they were cannibals I hadn't been eaten because I was bald." He laughed ironically. "And I used to think that baldness was my great misfortune! If I had not had the colossal luck to be absolutely hairless I woudn't be sitting here now. I'd have been in the pot long ago Well," he added, philosophically, "they say every disability has its compensation. Apparently this was mine."

"But why on earth should baldness have saved you?"

"For the simple reason that these people hold a smooth skin in great reverence. Their idea of a god is a being with no hair and they possess the secret of a peculiar paste which, if rubbed on the skin, removes all hair. But—and this is the odd part of it all—the paste has no effect upon the hair of the head. They had never seen a bald man and I was their ideal!

"Well," Spreadbury continued, "I applied some of the stuff to my face and my beard just disappeared."

"Have another," I suggested, as he edged his empty glass.

I beckoned the steward.

"One day succeeded another," Spreadbury went on. "Plenty of food and drink. The sun shone. The girls hula-hulaed and, frankly, I was as happy as a remittance man. No income tax returns, no coal shortage, no rationing, no—well, what's the use of sighing for what is gone? I threw away Paradise."

"Yes, yes, but what happened?" I asked impatiently.

"Happened—why, one day I picked up a bottle with a message in it. One of those fool messages people put into bottles and throw into the sea. There should be a law against it. I even forget what the footling message was. But it started me thinking about home. Green fields and shady lanes; nights down at the local; lambs skipping in the spring—all that sentimental twaddle. Gosh! I didn't know when I was well off.

"I was homesick. I longed to get away. And one day a glimmer of light appeared. I was taking to Mengu—he was the big noise before they enthroned me. At first he appeared piqued, but when he realized that I had no desire to harm him he was friendly enough. But I didn't know at the time that he was such a crafty old devil.

"I probed him—gently at first, but with more confidence later—about the coast and white men and the nearest town, and learned that though the trail passed through perilous jungle the journey was possible. It seemed that Mengu would be glad to have the field to himself again. It suits me, I thought, and it suits him.

"But I couldn't return to civilization empty-handed, and I realized that this secret paste had tremendous possibilities. Just a rub of the sweet, almond-smelling stuff over one's face and the beard just melted. A boon to millions and a fortune ready made in my pocket.

"I suggested to Mengu that it would be a good idea to let me have a small pot of the stuff—in fact, he seemed so eager for me to go that he was ready to agree to almost anything. I knew, of course, that once back in civilization I could have the stuff analysed and made up on a large scale.

"One dark night I decided to risk all. Mengu guided me some distance and just before leaving pushed a little earthen pot into my hand. I was away and soon making excellent progress. For three days I kept going, then I had to stop from sheer exhaustion. So I rested, bathed in a pool, and decided to test the paste.

"When I put it on I had the queerest sensation. My skin tingled and glowed, but my beard did not disappear. It seemed to be thicker and stronger. Had Mengu tricked me?

"I decided, however, not to pass judgment until I was sure. I pushed on. That night I slept near a crystal-clear stream and the first thing next morning I bent over and looked at my face in the water. Glaring back at me through undergrowth which any bushranger might have envied were a pair of blue eyes. I had the finest set of whiskers since Karl Marx!

"Mengu had double-crossed me."

"So you were licked! Hard luck," I commiserated. "But how did you strike lucky?"

Spreadbury glanced at his watch. "I've got an appointment. Mustn't be late. See you again soon."

He rose, half turned and swept off his hat to reveal a mass of the thickest, waviest curls outside the advertisement pages of a hair-dresser's catalogue.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Story Of

A Tonsorial Transformation

By H. Harvey Day

Beauty Salon

"Your job is to ignore them when they come in—and whistle at them when they leave!"

Iceland As An Air Centre

By Robert Mountrier

Iceland's importance in the air world is stressed by an interesting report at hand from Keflavik airport, a fine, large field built by the United States under difficult conditions during the war.

Figures from this report of the Iceland Airport Corporation show that 928 trans-Atlantic aircraft operated through Keflavik during the last nine months of 1947, since the United States Army turned the airport over to civilian operation. Also, there were 286 local and domestic Iceland flights into Keflavik.

The most frequent operator of international flights was American Overseas Airways. Among other lines using Keflavik airport were Trans-Canada, Air France, Scandinavian Airlines System, Pan American and Trans-World.

American Operations

In the April-December period covered by the report Americans operated 125 flights via Keflavik to and from Germany. Other air forces using the airport were those of Britain, Canada and Denmark.

Carried on the 928 trans-Atlantic aircraft were 16,194 passengers, 579,261 pounds of cargo and 540,902 pounds of airmail. In addition 2,592 passengers and 41,629 pounds of cargo left Keflavik for American and European cities and 2,527 passengers and 369,459 pounds of cargo and mail arrived from overseas.

Icelandic Airlines, otherwise, Loftleider, has applied for a foreign air carrier permit authorizing scheduled and non-scheduled services between Iceland and New York or Chicago, with Greenland, Labrador and Bermuda named as operational alternates.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

PRIDE OF THE CRAFTSMAN

(Photo By T. S. Satyan)

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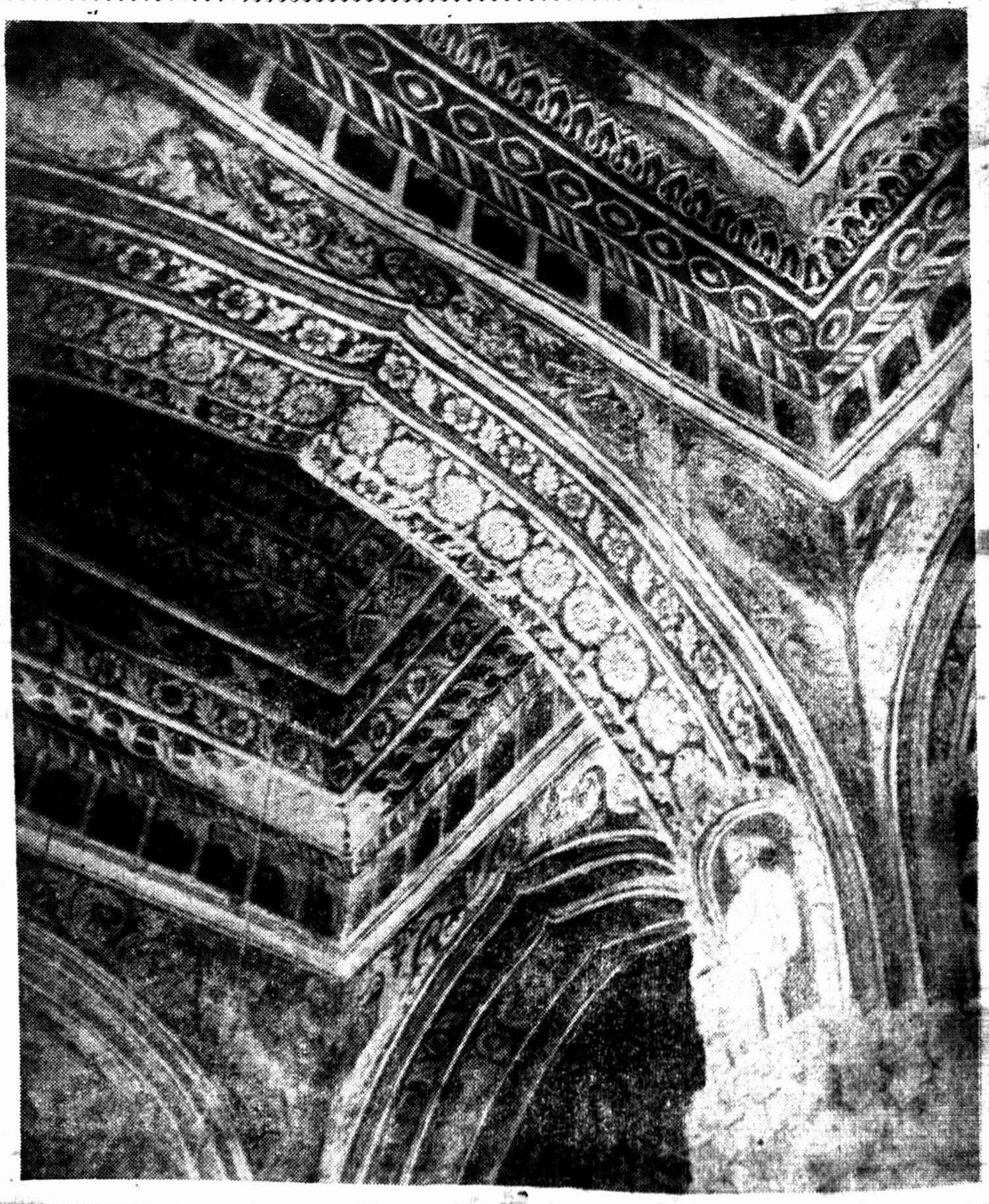
They Sing The Song Of Ages

Pillar Carving In The Durbar Hall, Tanjore

(Photo By N. Ramakrishana)



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